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Lectures
On
on Physic,
as given by Dr. Wm Saunders;
Physician to Guy's Hospital.
Vol: IId..

Lecture 23.

Inflamation of ye Liver.

This is always preceeded by Fever, Chills, Rigor, Heat and quick pulse, and pain in the right Hypogastric region: — sometimes there is a prominancy, tension & inflamation externally.

The Habit is mostly costive, but sometimes from the greater secretion of Bile, there is a Diarrhea. — The Urine is small in quantity, turbid and high colourd, not depositing a sediment: there is a sallow countenance the tongue is foul and dry, coverd over with a crust of matter, — difficult & painful respiration. — If the upper part of ye Liver next ye Diaphragm is inflamed, there is a greater diffi:y of respiration, more cough, with pain upon the shoulder reaching from the Clavicle to the Scapula.

If that part upon the Duct is inflamed, a Jaundice ensues; if the part upon the Stomach, Vomitings. ——— If upon the

Convex part, more pain ensues upon pressure.

The Patient cannot lay upon the Diseased side. — Sometimes it may be mistaken for a Pleurisy, but the Countenance is ye Distinguishing Symptom. This inflammation has a great tendency to suppuration; it is not so with the Bowels, they tend to gangrene.

When it suppurates there is frequent chills, a Prominency in ye part & an abatement of Pain. — Rigors are the test of internal suppurations.

The Matter has sometimes pointed Superficially, which has been opened & treated externally. In the East Indies this is called the Liver Disease. — Dr. Lind mentions these kind of suppurations.

In the Inflammation of the Liver there is a violent pain in the Clavicle, not easily accounted for. When Inflammation attacks the external part of the Liver, we have a quick hard pulse; but if in the interior part of that organ, then the Pulse becomes quick and small.

Cause

From internal causes: — tis more the Disease of age than youth: — warm Climates sometimes produce it; repelled Eruptions, — Drying up accustomed discharges or

old Sores; — Stoppage of the Menses or Hemorrhoids, — these all tend to produce inflammation of ye Liver: — which, often ends in schirrous.

No part of the body is more capable of enlargement. — It is a dangerous Disease, if you are not called soon enough to prevent suppuration. Delirium is a very unfavorable symptom; as is difficulty of breathing & hiccup. — The more superficial the matter points the better. It usually suppurates in four days: — if the Inflammation is protracted to the seventh or eighth Day, you may expect it will end in a Schirrous. — Dyspnea shews matter in the Abdomen: — in these cases the constitution will be gradually changed, even in the Vital organs. If the Diaphragm is inflamed, then the Patient complains of the most excruciating Pains &c.

Cure.

Same as Inflammation of other Vicera — VS, Purging with Sal. Cathart: Amar:, Manna & oil mixt. or Tart: Solubile.

The bulky saline Purgatives are best in all inflammations.

Avoid Vomiting and endeavour to restrain the Suppuration by Blisters.

In the East Indies they use the

Lancet freely in this Disease; but when the suppuration appears they do promote it:— tis so common a Disease with them that they do not fear it; as with them it is common for suppuration & abcess of the Liver to terminate in health.— They think Mercury a Specific, as the Ung. Mercur: after Os: to promote the suppuration of Schirrous.

We ought never have recourse to Mercurial Ointment until the Inflammation is subsided:— Small doses of the Alterative Mercury or Cicutae may be serviceable with the use of a Milk Diet and Sarsaparilla.

Hard Drinkers with Dropsical complaints have for the most part that organ become Schirrous. In some Cases the matter has been found to penetrate into the Cavity of ye Thorax thro' the Diaphragm & produce an Empyema.

Inflamation of the Kidneys

The symptoms are Pain & heat in their Region – between the bastard Ribs & the Ilium:– acute Fever, with frequent inclination to make Water tho' but little is discharged & that of high colour & frequently tinged with Blood; if the external Coat is inflamed there is more pain upon pressure.— Symptomatic Vomiting (which should always be checked, tis best

done by repeated V.S as there is a great Sympathy between the Kidney & Stomach) — dry skin — retraction of ye Testicle & stupor of the Thigh upon the side affected: — by the 5th or 6th Day it suppurates if not prevented: — suppuration is preceeded by Rigor: when Gangrena comes on there is a cessation of Pain &c. If Inflammation attacks the interior part of the Kidney then there is a dull heavy sense of Pain, and not so acute as if the Peritoneal Coat was inflamed: — 'Tis distinguished from the Lumbago by the deficiency of Urine, Pain in the Thigh, Testicle &c. This is more the Disease of Age than of Youth. Thick Urine flowing freely is the best symptom in this Disorder. — The Hæmorrhoids are better than V.S & afford particular relief in this Disorder

The Cure — depends upon V.S — Fomentation, Glysters — and Purging with the Sal. Cathart: Com: Oil & manna drink.

In this Disease Blisters should be avoided & likewise all Acrid irritating Medicines &c as Cantharides have a particular tendency to irritate the Urinary passages. — The diluting mucilaginous Liquors as Barley Water with a double proportion of Gum Arabic — Decoct: Alth: &c: — Warm Water Glysters &c should be freely used

When a Calculus is wedged in

the Ureter and passing from the Kidney to ye Bladder, the Pulse always becomes slower, — then Warm Baths and a strong Opiate will afford the most relief by giving passage to the Stones. — It is distinguished from an Inflamm.n of ye Kidneys, as in the last we have a fever and quick Pulse. — Diuretic's sh.d be avoided, as whatever tends to encrease the Secretion of Urine — stimulates & increases Inflammation

Inflammation of ye Bladder:

Symptoms are — a violent Pain in the Region of the Bladder — Pain and difficulty in making Water — a Gellatinous matter discharged in the Urine, Tenesmus, a Pain shooting thro' the surface of the Urethra to the Glans Penis.

The quant.ty of mucus secret.d from the surface of the Bladder seems to prevent Gangrene, and is most commonly the Termination of this Disorder; and is relieved by the Passage of a Bougie.

The Cure — is effected by V.S. — Fotus, Semicupium, Oilly Glysters &c. — But one thing here is worth attending to Viz.t that when you would wish a Patient to retain Oilly Glysters, never throw up above ℥iv, as more will stimulate to a speedy

discharge while this would be retained.

As Opium occasions a retention of the Urine, it should not be used except upon very particular occasions, and then with great caution in this Disease. Terebinthinate Glysters even when there is inflammation are serviceable in a Retension of Urine. When the neck of the Bladder is Paralytic — then a Blister to the Os Sacrum — Bark, Cantharides, Terebinthinate Medicines & the internal use of Cantharides to excite a strangury, will give the most relief:— For in inflammation to excite a Paralytic state of the of the inflamed organ is the Road to a Cure: while in Paralytic Complaints if you can once rouse the languid Powers of nature & bring on Inflamn. by Stimulants, this is the most likely way to Cure.

Inflamn. of the Bladder are not accomp.d with that degree of Symptomatical Vomitings as Inflammations of the Kidneys are: as the Bladder does not sympathize so much with the Stomach as the Kidneys do—

The Ischuria Renalis is a disorder wherein the Urine is again absorbed into the Blood after it has been secreted.— The cure consists in throwing in Antiseptics freely as Acids &c— and we should promote the secretion of Urine — which is best done by small doses of Alkaline Salts, dil-

uting mucilaginous Fluids &c

Lecture 24th

On the Small Pox. —

(As much of what the Doctor ment.d in this Lecture was to the same purpose with what may be met with in the best writers &c on this Disease — as Sydenham &c. — I did not take the whole of the lecture down, but only detached parts of it as follows.)

By the small Pox we mean a Disease accompan.d with a Contagious Epidemical Fever, followed by Eruptions, which go regularly thro' the successive Stages of Inflam.n suppuration &c. When this Disorder first appeared in Europe it was mostly confined to the Spring, tho' sometimes it appeared in Summer & Autumn — but seldom in Winter till it was propagated by Inoculation: — but 'tis now a Disease of every season. The Variety of this Disorder depends more upon the Patients constitution, — Climate & method of treatment than upon the nature of the Infection, which is always the same: — for the most confluent infection in good habits prod=

=nces a mild Small Pox; & reverse.

The best distinction of this Disease is into the Distinct — Confluent & Coherent: the appearance of the Pocks upon the Face denominates the Species.

The Coherent small ~~Pox~~ sort are worse than the Confluent (and there is generally a disposition to Petechial Eruptions &c) and these than the Distinct.

Sometimes the Pocks contain Water, air Blood &c but the three distinctions of Distinct, Confluent & Coherent are sufficient.

The small Pox naturally divides itself into four stages — first, the Stage of contagion & fever — 2nd Do of Eruption — 3d Inflammation, suppuration & filling or ripening of the Pocks — & 4thly the scaling off or Decline: — and each Stage has its own particular symptoms.

(After mentioning the general symptoms of Small Pox — the Dr added the following)

In the beginning of the Fever of the small Pox, there is no one symptom which is Characteristic of the small Pox; but in Children there is a remarkable drowsiness with a dull Eye, offensive breath and a violent active Pain in the Stomach, increasing upon pressure, sneezing, pressure &c. — Convulsive motions (which are accounted favorable) are distinguishing sym=

=ptoms in them; but in some the febrile Eruptive symptoms are very inconsiderable. — The later the Eruptions appear, as the 3d, fourth or 6th Day after the Accession of the Fever, &c the better. — They come first upon the forehead, Face, Neck &c & then over the other parts of the body. — This is ever their progress and distinguishes the Small Pox in some measure from other Eruptions.

The Violence of this Disease is not to be estimated from the number of Eruptions — but from the circumstances of the Fever &c.

A soreness in the Throat — is a very unfavorable symptom & shews the Disease to be both internal & external.

The Patient being blind is a favorable circumstance & preserves the Eye. — The sunk & depressed state of the Pustules is not so bad upon the lower extremities as upon the Face &c — The best way to remedy a defect of Urine — is to take the Patient out of bed and expose him to cool Air, as Sydenham directs.

When the Pustules begin to dry, then a most violent and active inflam.y Fever often comes on: — and this is by much the most dangerous period of the Disease.

If the swelling of the Head, Face & neck subsides, and is not followed by a swellg of the Extremities, it is a bad sign: — but if it goes to the hands it is a favorable symptom. — Sometimes the Disorder ends in a

Chronic Ophthalmia for Life.

The Chicken Pox is not always preceded by Fever and the Eruptions of it are larger than those of the Small Pox and mostly filled with a Watery Matter; — they are out not above five or six Days & disappear in a shorter time: the Small Pox 9 or 10: — the Confluent takes a longer time as 11 Days &c & this duration always distinguishes them. — Chicken Pox differs from the Swine Pox only that these last are smaller and this is the only difference.

These circumstances should always be attended to as the Dr. said Baron Dimsdale has told him he had known a Country Practitioner who had Inoculated a whole Parish with Chicken Pox & afterwards the Small Pox making its appearance they all had it and many died; and till the mistake was discovered Inoculation was much blamed.

The Small Pox is milder in Children than in Adults: — the slower the Eruption and the fewer upon the face, the better. — The more Fever after the Eruption — the worse. — The number upon the Face are only worth attending to, as the Brain from its nearness is often inflamed when there are many upon the Face &c. — If the swelling of the Extremities does not follow the Spitting 'tis a bad symptom. Of the return of this Disease

is succeeded by repeated Rigors tis bad. — Convulsions &c generally precede the mild Small Pox in Children. — The Breathing should be particularly attended to in the Small Pox. — The Patients die between the 12th & 16th Day from the first attack.

People very far advanced in Life are not susceptable of the Infection.

Cure.

Boerhaave first suggested that a Remedy was to be found in Antimony and Mercury — and that is the reason they have been so generally employed.

No general method of Cure can be laid down; — the Symptoms — Constitution &c must determine: — When the fever is high a few ounces of Blood may be taken; — it is serviceable & promotes the Eruption. — Reducing the Patient in this Disorder seems necessary.

If the Head is much affected then Cupping, Leeches &c, may be used with advantage: — if the Stomach is foul, — an Emetic of Tart: Emetic: — If Costive, — Sal: Cathart: &c diluted should be given: — at the same time the Patient should be kept Cool, and indeed this should be the Case in all Fevers: — he should drink freely of cooling acidulated Drinks. — The body should be kept soluble; and this method is the best to bring on a mild Small Pox; and this Plan we should begin with and persevere in unless circumstances should forbid it

When the Fever is gone, if the Patient is restless and sore then an Opiate may be given, (guarding against costiveness and the heating effects of Opium by Glysters and Acids) as Opium promotes suppuration; but if Delirium and Phrensy attend then Opium should be avoided.

If the Saliva is thick & tenacious so as to occasion gulping &c and to endanger suffocation — then an Emetic which will bring on the discharge of Saliva &c. I order a Gargle of Mel: Rosar & Sp. Mind: to attenuate the Saliva & promote its discharge.

The Patient should be as much exposed as in Health if the Air is Temperate, but if extreme Cold, it is not prudent. — If the swell.g of the Face subsides and is not followed with a swelling upon the Hands, the soaking the Hands & applying Blisters to the Wrists, Poultices &c are of the greatest use. — In the small sort with the appearance of Petechiae &c. the Bark with acids &c must be used. — If in the secondary Fever the inflamm.y symptoms run high, V.S. should be freely used as this Fever is always of the Inflam.y kind. — The Body should be kept soluble so that the Patient may have a stool every Day; and this is best done by Infus: Sen:, Crem: Tart: Tamarinds &c

A Patient with the Confluent Small Pox is never said to be safe till after the 21st Day. —

Lecture 25th

On Inoculation

The Advantages of Inoculation seem principally to depend upon the following circumstances: — 1st upon being able to communicate the Disease thro' the external parts of the Body. — Around the infected part there usually appears a considerable quantity of Confluent Small Pox, and even when they are distinct on every part of the Body: if the infection is received internally as by the natural Way, may not the same effect be produced upon the Lungs, Stomach &c? — 2ndly in Inoculation we have it in our power to prepare the Patients; reducing the Strength & relaxing the System by Diet & Purging seems to be necessary to a mild Small Pox. — Tis objected to Inoculation that our Bills of Mortality contain a greater number of under the Head of Small Pox than formerly; but this arises from the Disorder prevailing now at all times and in all places, whereas formerly it was only the Disease of a particular Seasons, & by much the greater number of the People escaped it, but more died then in Proportion to the number that had it than at present by far —

Infection from a person Inoculated is not the least milder than from one by the natural way: 'tis the constitution of the Patient who is to have it that alone determines the Degree & kind of Small Pox & not the nature of the Infection; for it is the same both from the mild & malignant kinds.

The time for Inoculation.

It is performed with great success from from the first month to old age: — but the most unfavorable period is under 2 years; then they suffer most, as at that time of Life they are subject to Convulsions & Disorders from Dentition.

The particular circumstances I would wish to avoid in a Patient for Inoculation would be feverish disorders — and the Period of Teething: as for eruptions of different kinds and deformities if they are not accomp.d with a fever they are not worth minding as they never do any Damage

Season of ye Year.

Less depends upon this than is generally believed: — if any particular Season is to be avoided 'tis the height of Summer; but the extremes of Winter are not to be regarded, as we can always make the heat of the Patients Room sufficient. — The time I would wish

most to avoid would be that in which there was any particular reigning Epidemic Disorder as the Sore Throat — the late general Influenza &c for they may both attack the Patient when under Inoculation — & the Patient Dying both you and the Operator will be blamed.

Preparation.

This depends upon an attention to Diet & Medicine. — Much depends upon Diet, — Which should consist of Bread Puddings, Panada, Rice, Milk, Fruits &c.

Animal food of all kinds should be avoided: — if the Patient has been used to Animal food it should be omitted for at least 10 Days prior to the Operation; — but if used to a Diet of Milk, no alteration is necessary but the Judgment of the Surgeon must ever determine in these particular Cases what is to be done or omitted. — The fuller the Patients habit, the more Purging is wanted, but the delicate & weakly will not require the same treatment. — The best Purgative for Children is Calomel: — its Operation as a Mercurial is not now considered; but the best method of giving it is to add a small quantity of Tart: Emetic to it as p Dr. Dimsdale's method; but to divide the Powders he recommended the Pulv: Chel: C: this is very wrong, for this Calcareous Matter decomposes & spoils the Operation of the Tart: Emetic entirely of

they are long mixed together; but in its place I use White Sugar; which not only don't hurt the T. Emetic, but it in a great measure secures it from being injured by any other substance.

The Calomel &c should be given over night, and if by the morning it don't operate it may be quickened with the Sal: Glaub: — but the Salts I think not so good for Children (as Jalap &c) as for Adults: — and these Purges should be repeated three or four times at proper Intervals in proper habits before Inoculation is performed.

When you are using these Purges Fruits of all kinds and Acids should be avoided as they will increase both the Purging and Griping. But in delicate low habits — the Alterative Plan is the best: — such as keeping the Bowels Open & regulating the Diet.

Butter and all kinds of Animal Food should be particularly avoided.

Women have done well both under Menstruation & Pregnancy, & the Child have been marked with and supposed to have had it in Utero: but whether this does secure the Child from future Infection does not seem to be yet sufficiently and Clearly ascertained; but some cases have occurd where Inoculation would have no effect

afterwards.

The manner of Inoculating is a matter but of trifling importance; the neatest and most elegant manner is certainly the best: — if the matter is dry upon the Lancet it should be moistened with either your breath or Warm Water: — then introduce your Lancet under the Scarf-Skin which is sufficient: — you should endeavour to avoid drawing of Blood, as it may wash off the Matter. — No Bandage is necessary: — two parts of the body should always be Inoculated, to prevent a miscarriage; and observation proves that the Disorder is not increased by this method. —

The Turks recieve the Infection by the nose as we take Snuff; but this is a bad method, as it must necessarily occasion many Pustules on the Membrana Schneideriana of the nose.

The Matter rubd only upon the Skin without a Wound will produce the desired effect: — The method directed by Dr. Dimsdale is as good as any and then neither Bandage or Plaister is necessary. — His Powder is Æthiops Mineral w. Calomel, — his Pill — Calom with Pil: Colocynth: or Aloe.

Sutton's method of carrying about an infected Patient is wrong, as it endangers the Patient catching it, at the same time he is Inoculated. — His Punch was water acidulated with Sp. Vitr: ten: & Sp. Salis.

The only secret amongst Inoculators seems to be that of foretelling the quant.y of [illegible]

Disorder &c by the appearance of the Arm &c — If the progress of the Inflammation of the Arm is rapid with Itching, Stiffness and the Eruptive Symptoms begin to appear, then a dose of the Calomel &c may be of Service. — Dr. Sutton told me that by giving an active Purgative at this time, it would abate the number of the Eruptions &c

About the eight Day from Inoculation the symptoms come on as p Dr. Dimsdale and continue till the Eruption is compleated: then nothing more is required than a low Regimen and keeping the body open; — but if the feverish symptoms are very high, — then a Purge of the Tha Sena &c quickened with some of the Tinct: of Jalap will greatly abate it, for tis surprising what Purging will do in these Disease.

By the new methods of treating the Small Pox it does not seem to go through the regular Stages as by natural infection; and this has occasioned many Patients to doubt of their having properly had it: but the Patient is as secure as if the ~~Patient~~ whole body had been cover'd.

— Frequent Purging seems to carry off the Disorder by the Intestines and to render many Pustules upon the Skin unnecessary.

Prognos: —

The earlier the symptoms appear after Inoculation — the milder the Disease. — When the appearance of the Eruption is protracted beyond the proper time, a Mercurial Purge will set all to

nights. If the Weather is Temperate, Children should be kept abroad and their Drinks should be cool as in health :— but if the Weather is very cold or the Patient very delicate, these are exceptions to these Rules. — Where the Eruptive Symptoms are high 'tis surprising how they are Abated by the admission of cold air. If the Patient has the Eruption nowhere but upon the Arm, yet he is in these cases perfectly secure from future infection.

When Patients have been weaken'd and reduced by Purging and the Antiphlogistic Plan — then if the Eruption is compleated they may be indulged with a little weak broth as the Disorder has now run its Course and there is no danger of encreasing the number of Eruptions. The Wounds of the Arms are sometimes slow of healing and are much inflamed :— in these Cases they must be treated as a common Phlegmon by Poultices, Fomentations &c.

The swelling and stiffness in the Axilla shew the infection has taken.

Extraordinary & anomalous Appearances of the Disorder will sometimes alarm an experienced Practitioner if he is not acquainted with them before hand.

Baron Dimsdale
was inoculating
before 1769
W.W.F.

– I shall mention some of them, particularly one very extraordinary Case that occurr'd to me sometime since. — A Child that was inoculated as before directed, on the Even.g of the Day on which it was Inoculated, it was affected with Chillness &c. — The Infection appeared to have taken by the stiffness & Pain in the Axilla; — Pain and general Uneasiness came on in the Arm with a degree of swelling equal to the Childs thigh, attended with a high Fever &c, the other Arm was not so bad: — The Fever &c cont.d for some days. — Meeting with Baron Dimsdale at that time I acquainted him with the uncommon appearance; but the event was not agreeable to his Expectation; he said it depended upon some constitutional irregularity that could not be explained & believed that this was the manner in which nature would throw off the variolous matter; — but on the 9th Day from the Inoculation the Small Pox began to appear & was very Mild, going thro all its Stages in the proper time.

Another Anomalous Symptom is a violent & universal Itching at first appearing like a prodigious quantity of Confluent Pustules — but this is often followed by a very favorable mild Small Pox — While the Rash continues the Patient should be kept at home, but not made too hot.

The Small Pox is sometimes so mild in its appearance & of so short continuance that the Patients will doubt their being free from a future attack; but if they have once had the Eruptive Fever, they have not the least reason to fear in future. After having had the Small Pox any part of the body may be topically affected with it again, but it is never attended with any feverish symptoms: — hence tho' in a 2.nd Inoculation the Arm may be inflamed yet there is no Fever; — therefore I conclude the specific change in the body depends more upon the Fever than symptoms. Sometimes after the Crop of the small Pox have gone through all their Stages, a 2.nd Crop will appear and go on in the same manner. — The peculiarities of the Small Pox I mention that you may not be alarmed when they happen to appear. All the Improvements in the method of treating the small Pox may be applied to the natural Small Pox with great advantage.

Anodyne Glysters and Pediluvium are the best remedies in Convulsions preceding the Eruption of the Small Pox and likewise to keep up the Inflammation of ye lower extremities

Purgatives should not be given at the time of maturation or Ripening for fear of driving the Pustules back &c. The Eruptions attending the Ulcerated Sore-throat resemble the Measles.

Lecture 26th

The Measles —

Is an Epidemical Disease accompanied with an acute inflammatory Fever:- tis more easily distinguished in the beginning from other Disorders than the Small Pox: — It first attacks with Chilness, succeeded with heat, Head-ach, Drowsiness, frequent sneezing, with a running from the nose (which shew the Snideran Membrane early affected) a full red prominent Eye with a discharge of Tears. These symptoms of the Nose & Eyes distinguish it from all other Diseases: — one thing certain and distinguishing symptom is an irritating Cough from a Catarrh upon the Mucous membrane of the Lungs — there is a difficult Respiration, Cough & Peripneumonic symptoms. — About the 4th Day from the Attack there is an Eruption that does not rise much above the Skin, with roughness &c — they run much together upon the face &c & they appear first upon the Face &c as does the Small

Pox: — after being out four or five Days they Scale off in a kind of Furfuraceous Matter and leave a roughness upon the Skin. — but what is particular in this Disorder is that the Fever &c does not determine with the Eruption as in the small Pox.

The dangerous symptoms as Cough — difficult Respiration and Pain in the Chest &c are diminished by early and plentiful Evacuations. — Fewer die of this Disorder then of the Small Pox, but it shocks the Constitution more and is worse in its consequences & disposes the Lungs to Consumption, Hæmorrhage &c in future.

The Cough and inflam.y symptoms, continue after the Eruption is ended.

There is likewise an Anomolous kind of Measles with Petechiæ &c as in the small Pox as is related by Mr. Watson in the Medical Observations where the proper treatment of them is Judiciously described.

In the Measles we should attend to the Lancet, and the Body should be kept Soluble & these are the chief points to be attended to: Sperma Ceti & Nitre, and the softening Pectoral Decoctions should be attended to. In case of great difficulty of Breathing a Blister to the Sternum should be applied. — If you treat this disorder like a Peripneumony you will do right. — Small doses of the Antimonials are useful. — For the troublesome and fatiguing Cough, Opiates may be used, but a better Medicine

is the Syr: Meconii, this was Sydenham's method. Tinct: Theb: agrees best with some and Elixr Paregor: with others. — If the inflam:y symptoms are gone you may add the Vol: Alkali to the Expectorating Medicines, but in the inflamatory Stages the Antiphlogistic Plan is the best. —— In the low and malignant kind the Bark and Elixr: Vitr: should be used freely and are the best Remedies.

You should always remember that the Measles is the most inflam:y Disease we have. — Blisters and Setons in the Side are the best methods of preventing Consumptive Complaints after the Measles, and adhering strictly to a Milk Diet &c.

— Rheumatism. —

This is a common & frequent Disease in this Country, perhaps from the unsteadiness of the Season and Climate; and is distinguished into the acute and Chronic.

The Acute is accompanied with Inflammation & Fever; — the Chronic with Pain, no inflammation and but little Fever. — The Joints, as the Wrists and Knees with the Muscles and their Aponeurosis are mostly affected, while in the Gout the Ligaments are more affected; and this Disorder is seated in a deeper Organ.

First, of the Acute Rheumatism. —— In all Rheumatisms the Fever is

prior to the Inflammation. — Lassitude with uneasiness, and Pains over the Whole body particularly the back and loins with sickness &c attend some days before the Determination is upon the Joints: — great Thirst, white tongue & Costiveness attend thro' the whole stage of this Disease; and then the Disorder terminates upon the Joints, with Inflammation, Tension & inability of the Joint. — These symptoms are increased towards and during the Night. — The Blood is sizy and much inflamed. The Urine is always turbid and deposits a lateritious Sediment: — there is another singularity in the Rheumatism, that notwithstanding the Pain &c, of the Joint is great, yet the Pain &c is not increased by pressure & handling but in the Gout 'tis exquisite. — In ye Rheumatism the Inflammation of & ~~about~~ upon the Joints does not relieve the symptoms, but in the Gout it seems to free them: — they may be thus distinguished. — The Fever of the Rheumatism is the most uncertain in its duration, for I have known it remain for six weeks in spite of every Antiphlogistic method that could be tried: — therefore as it is very uncertain you should be very cautious in your Prognostic. — Another particular circumstance is the vast mobility of the Inflammation as from the Wrist to the Knee; and thus it differs from the common Phlegmon. — If we would call the Rheumatism a nervous inflammation — I think it would not be unreasonable. — Exposing the part that has been before diseased to Cold — will occasion a relapse. — Sometimes a moderate sweating will afford relief —

but my own Observations will not warrant the sweating Plan, for profuse sweats weaken the Patient and endanger the Chronic Rheumatism. — A natural moistness of the Skin may relieve — but I have seen the most profuse and long continued Sweats produce no other effects than that of weakness. — Nature seems to attempt to throw off this Disease by Urine.

I consider the Rheumatism as an intermitting Fever terminating upon the Joints: — and viewing it in this light greatly helps the Cure.

This Disease does not fix like the Gout, it seldom goes from the external to the internal parts unless accompanied with the Gout. — Sometimes the Fever is so high as to occasion Delirium; and sometimes the Intercostal Muscles & Diaphragm are much affected with it. — Akinside who has wrote the best Treatise upon the Dysentery says this Disorder is the Rheumatism upon the Intestines.

To distinguish the Rheumatism from the Gout which are different Diseases and from different Causes: — in general the Gout attacks persons in the Decline of Life; if it comes on in the Young, tis generally from excessive intemperance or a hereditary Disposition to it. — The Rheumatism is a Disease of Youth attacking all Sexes & Constitutions.

Another Distinction — the Gout is scarcely ever brought on by external exposure and is generally felt in the Habit sometime before it comes on: but the Rheumatism is brought on immed.y by the Action of Cold upon the heated Body. —

Another circumstance to be attended to, is that the Inflammation of the Rheumatism is not so painful to the Touch as the Gout, tho' the part appears as much inflamed, and this is a good method of distinguishing them. — Another distinction made by some is that the Gout is the Disease of the small — the Rheumatism of the large Joints: — this is pretty true for the Gout never attacks the large Joints till the Habit is generally weakened by Age and a long protraction of the Disease. — Another and good distinction is that the Degree of Fever and Anxiety abate with the advance of the Gout but not of the Rheumatism. — The Gout is properly a Crisis — the Rheumatism a Disease. — The Gout hardly deserves the name of a Disease, it should never be disturbed as it is a Crisis to the Habit. — Another Distinction; — in the Gout when the Inflammation is less upon the extremities it is more upon the internal parts, while the Rheumatism when it shifts goes from one external part to another. — Another distinction — the Gout seldom forms without the Patients feeling its approach.

Chronic Rheumatism

is painful without inflammation & little Fever.

In the Chronic Rheumatism the pains are more moveable & deeper seated than in the acute — the inflammation & Tension seldom reaches the Integuments — tis not confined to the Joints but the acute is no where but in the Joints. — The Chronic seems chiefly to affect the Aponeurosis of the Muscles — the acute the integuments of the Joints.

The Chronic Rheumatism is a Disease of weak Habits — the acute of strong: — hence reducing the strength much in the acute Rheumatism brings the Chronic — this I fear we do not consider enough when we are so free with Evacuations in the acute Rheumatism when we think by this means we are likely to abate the inflammation.

Pains that are often taken for Venereal I am persuaded are only, are often only Rheumatic — and when these Patients are Salivated for them, the Relaxation & Debility brot. on by the Mercury exposes them to the effect of Cold when they go out, and then their Pains returning they think they are Cured. — The Venereal pains are not at the Joints, but nearer the middle of the Bones, but they are both increased at night.

Lumbago & Sciatica — are all Rheumatisms and take their names from the Different Organs affected. — In the Lumbago there is no Vomiting or diseased appearance of the Urine; which distinguishes it from an Inflammation or Disease of the Kidneys.

There seems to be a Rheumatism of the Skin and the Patient is troubled with a violent pain in the Head, which is seated only in the Integuments, — but it is to be treated in the same manner as the other.

Some constitutions are part-

icularly susceptable of the Rheumatism; and when once it attacks the Patient it marks the Habit, and is ever after liable to a return upon the least exposure to Cold &c from which the Patient should carefully defend himself.

The Cure

What I shall now propose is somewhat new & different from the established method; but I believe more successful and safe.

The Rheumatism has been considerd as an Inflamation of the worst kind: — for this reason the Antiphlogistic method has been generally adopted as VS — Purging — using Nitre &c — with high and long contind Dilution.

I shall allow that in strong and Plethoric Habits ℥x or ℥xij of Blood may be taken and it often relieves, but VS — has been too much followed & trusted; for it only affords temporary relief & induces a torpid habit & often the Chronic Rheumatism. — But my Plan consists chiefly in Fomentation & Topical Bleeding, in which I treat it as an inflamation of any other part. — I apply 5 or 6 Leeches to the inflamed & swelled part & tis surprising what immediate relief they afford: — when they fall off, immediately use the Fotus as the part is then in the best condition for it. — The Pain &c returning, I apply more Leeches &c with the same relief. As for internal Remedies

much depends upon keeping the body soluble, great advantage is derived from the use of Antimonials as the Vin: Ant:, Tart: Emet: &c, they open the Skin and help the Crisis: — likewise I use the Vin: Ant: (which is best prepared with Tart: Emet:) with the Tinct: Theb: and this is much better than the Dover's Powder inasmuch as the Tart: Emet: is a more active Medicine than the Ipecacuanha.

Blisters should be avoided in Acute Rheumatism as they do hurt, — increase the Fever &c.

The Neutral Salts with the Tart: Em: are the best Purge in the Rheumatism & I have seen full as many relieved by Purging as sweating, — but the Bark is much to be depended upon; — the Antiphlogistic method I am certain is too much used, for the Disorder should be treated as an Intermitting Fever, and while we are using the Leeches Fotus &c we should begin with the Bark & very freely, which I have experienced the greatest advantage from.

In topical Diseases topical Remedies should be used; and as this Fever is Symptomatical and depends upon the local Inflamm: &c, they relieve the Fever; but if the Fever was original then V:S would be best.

Even the Haust: Salin: I think too cooling, and therefore if considerable Inflamm: attends I join Crude Sal: Ammon: to the Cortex,

and if this method does not relieve, & it seldom fails, you have the advantage of not reducing your Patient as in the Evacuating method. — Pursue the Medium between the two extremes of the Antiphlogistic and opposite method; and indeed instead of the Antiphlogistic Course I would advise the use of the Bark early. — The Lateritious Sediment in the Urine, the returns of the Paroxysms &c all point it out an intermitting Disease.

The Tinct: Guaiacum I think may be used with advantage earlier than we commonly do in this Disease; — the gentle Stimulus it affords seems a necessary assistant to Nature to throw off the Disorder. During the Course of this Disease as little nourishment should be taken as possible avoiding Animal food.

The Chronic Rheumatism should be viewed and treated as a Paralytic Disease: the use of the internal Volatile Remedies are good as the Tinct: Guiac: Vol: which gently Purges, which in some measure corrects its Stimulating power.

In this Disorder the relief from Blisters is transient & temporary; but they will sometimes eradicate the Complaint. — We can't do better here than sometimes to join the Bark with Volatiles. — Dr. Fothergill says when he finds the approach of the Chronic Rheumatism, he stops at the first Apothecary's Shop & takes a large dose of

The Bark.

In the Lumbago— the Warm Bath and topical Bleeding by Cupping afford the most relief.— The acute Rheumatism if not relieved by topical Bleeding often ends in Stiff Joints.

In the Chronic Rheumatism the Stimulus of small doses of Mercury is good; as Calomel with Gum Guaiacum;— Corrosive Sublimate &c to keep up Perspiration as Dr. Fothergill in his Paper upon the Sciatica in the London Observations.

My method is to give one night the Calomel with the Gum Guiacum & the other night the Tart: Emet: with the Tinct: Theb:, & so alternately.

If the Chronic Rheumatism is attended with Fulness— Nitre joined with the Gum Guaiacum, is a good Medicine.

Most of the external applications are transitory in their effects:— one of the best is the Ol: Succin:— and the Brittish oil the same— but they are very offensive:— this oil is with difficulty made into a Liniment— the best is the Eau de Luce— and is a good application.

— Mustard Seed and other Stimulants sh^d. be changed as by use they lose their power.— Frictions by itself with either a Towell or Flesh Brush is very good.— Warm Plaisters will often relieve Swellings, as one part of Blister & four parts of Cephalic Plaister.

There is nothing better to Cleanse the Habit from a long continued Rheumatism than moving into a Warm Climate as the West Indies &c for there an equable perspiration being kept, the Disorder is often prevented returning. For the same purpose a strict attention to Regimen is necessary as a Milk & Vegetable Diet &c which is often experienced good in eradicating the Rheumatic Diathesis, & therefore in all those Habits where there is a Predisposition to this Disorder, this sh^d be their Diet. When the Inflam^n is gone off and nothing but relaxation remains — then Sea Bathing is the best Remedy; there is no danger in these Cases of Repelling the Disorder upon the internal parts, as in the Gout; and this method proves the advantage of the Tonic Plan.

When the Rheumatism is seated upon any particular Joints with Wasting, Coldness &c — then using Warm bathing as Buxton, Matlock and to Compleat with Bath Waters &c is the best method of relief. — Hence in the loss of motion in the extremities from the Cholica Pictonum, the Bath Water is looked upon as a Specific.

Tepid bathing should precede Cold Bathing, when the patient is too weak to bear the Shock of Cold Bathing at once.

The motion of the Limb in Chronic Rheumatism is good: — hence the great use of Electricity in these Cases.

Elixr. Paregor; Jalap: Camph & Vin: Ant: Cr.e. is a form I much recommend.

The Dover's Powder has been highly extolled; if we want to procure a good night it will ansr. but we ought not to trust to it; — but if sweating does any good it is in the beginning of the Disorder only, in fact

What I principally recommend is Topical Bleeding, Warm Bath, and the early & plentiful use of the Bark. — The before mentd. Plaister will sometimes restore Plumpness to emaciated & extenuated Limbs. — The Warm Bath has done much good in the loss of Limbs from the Rheumatism, such as the Buxton Water. — The Heat of the Bath should be abt. 80 Degrees of Farenheits Thermometer. —

Lecture 27th

On the Gout. —

Formerly every Disease of the Joints was called Arthritic; — but now the Arthritic Diseases are only the Gout, whichis in either the Hands & Knees, or other parts. This Disease is sometimes brt. on by without any preceding symptom. — The figure of the Body, manner of life and other circumstances predisposing to it, will from the accession of accidents bring on the Gout. — Generally the Primæ Viæ is first affected and the extremities afterwards. —

A few Days before the attack, symptoms as p Syllabus; — there is generally a prevailing acidity upon the Stomach which is a principal symptom — On the Day of Accession the appetite returns — there is usually an uncommon dryness of the Foot &c and about 2 o'Clock in the morning the Patient is attacked with great Pain in the Foot, Great Toe, or sometimes the Heel. — Chillness and Fever precede the Inflammation: — there is a sensation like Cold Water poured down the Leg, and the parts are so tender as not to be able to bear the weight of the Bed Clothes, which symptom clearly distinguishes it from ye Rheumatism: — After two or three hours a Perspiration comes on which relieves and ye Patient falls asleep, — and in the morning he sees the part turned red & inflamed. — There is a great tendency to a free & fetid sweating from the part, which Perspiration is said to tinge Silver, from its being so acid. — In the Evening or at 2 o'Clock the Paroxysm returns, and goes off as before, but the inflammation & swelling continue sometimes for a considerable time: — one Foot is sometimes affected for a short time but then it attacks again, the corresponding Member is always affected when the Gout shifts; as when from the Foot, the opposite Foot becomes affected, and so of the other parts. —

In Young and strong Habits the Fit generally lasts 14 Days; — but in those who are further advanced in Life, the expulsive powers being weaker — two months are necessy to compleat the Fit: — Those

under 36 Years of Age generally are 14 Days, and those above 50 two months; — and the Older & weaker they are, the longer does the Disorder continue: — sometimes from the Old and infirm it will not go ~~off~~ till the return of the Summer restores an agreable Perspiration which ends the Fit.

The Urine is in general high coloured with a Chalky deposit — and there is a fibrous matter floating in it which is not observed in other Diseases — and the body is generally Costive.

When the Stomach is affected with the Gout — then Strangury and Tenesmus are the Symptoms.

When the Disease gives way there is a violent Itching & separation of the Cuticle and so it terminates.

Sometimes the Gout wanders — but this is the irregular. — When it attacks all the Joints and leaves them stiff — then tis incurable; in these Cases the digestive powers are all depraved; — acidities, Costiveness, Piles & Flatulencies &c attend, but if after these the Gout forms again upon the extremities then the Habit is much relieved.

The Gout — Proteus like assumes every appearance: — in the Head it appears with giddiness and noise in the Ears — in the Heart with frequent Palpitations — in the Lungs with Asthma — in the Bowels with Cholic & Diarrhea — in the Urinary Passages with Tenesmus & Ardor Urinae — in the Back with the Lumbago & Sciatica &c & under these different Disguises tis only known by attending to the corresponding state of the Parts, for tis seldom in two places at the same time.

The Patients own feelings shew the Gout: when tis thus irregular in its appearance tis seldom the first attack but in those who are advanced, & irregular.

The Gout seldom appears in a Female before Puberty: — tis a Disease of the small Joints of the Extremities & internal parts; — tis more superficial than the Rheumatism and the parts are much more easily irritated; — but they are often complicated as the Arthritic Rheumatism & the Rheumatic Gout.

A predisposition to the Gout is often hereditary; — that is, the conformation of the Body & not the Poison is transmitted from the Gouty Parent to the Child; — as the likeness is greater — so is the hereditary Disease. — Men are more subject to the Gout than Women: — the indolent & luxuriant have it early: — the full & Plethoric Habits are most subject to it. — Sydenham has given us the best History of the regular Gout; he says tis more peculiar to the Rich than Poor — to the Wise than Fools: but at present I think it does not seem to be thus confined.

The quant-y of Food which cannot be subdued by the powers of the Body, & which Load is not thrown off by Exercise; is then accumulated, & then thrown off by Nature in a Fit of the Gout.

The Studious from their inactivity are very apt to suffer in this Way. — Some degree of Chearfulness & Dissipation, seems necessary to Digestion.

The proximate cause is not of so much importance to us as the occasional: — if

we could possibly investigate the real nature of the complaint, we should I believe find the nerves themselves particularly affected with the acrimony.

The more violent the Pain, the shorter the Duration and the more compleat the Paroxysm.

The Gout seems to be a salutary effort of nature to keep up the due Ballance – the proportion taken and thrown out: – but tis objected to the Opinion of the Gouts arising from acrimony that tis so suddenly translated from one part of the Body to the other: – as the Nerves are the Conductors of Electricity, why may they not in the same manner Conduct the nervous acrimony, which may be subtle Ætherial & under the influence of Laws we are not yet acquainted with?

In elderly people tis seldom so violent as in the Young, the most acute and Inflammatory the Paroxysm, the shorter its continuance. – The irregular Gout continues the longest: when it attacks under 30 Years of Age the disorder is generally hereditary and these Patients seldom live to be old, the Habit being worn out by repeated Paroxysms before the Patient reaches old age: – when it does not come on till 45 or 50, the Patient often lives to be very old; and indeed the Gout is to be wished in advanced Life, if we can then confine it to the Feet, as it is a very salutary effort & frees the Constitution.

The Gout seldom kills the Patient suddenly unless worn out by the Disease before:

- some go off Appoplectic, others Asthmatic with the Gout. - When it has cont.d long a Chalky Matter appears upon the Joints which will write upon a Board: - but a Chymical Proceſs does not prove this genuine Chalk, but shews it to contain a proportion of Animal Earth: - these Calculus Concretions are found to be soluble in Acids. - When these are to be seen upon the Joints, the same kind of matter is to be seen in the Urine; & I have no doubt that the Stone in the Kidneys &c, is of the same kind of matter, for we find in Families where the Gout is hereditary that some of the Family have the Stone - others the Gout; nothing but Nucleus is wanting for this Matter to form a Stone when 'tis present in the Urine: - Subjects that are often cut for the Stone and are subject to Gravelly Complaints, generally have the Gout when they come to be old.

When the Inflam.n from the Gout is gone from the Joints, it generally leaves a considerable Debility.

Some people have the Gout & do not know it - it appearing either as a Pain on the Foot or a Sprain which they know not how they got; and the next Season it comes upon ye Toes & forms a regular Fit: - Sometimes it appears like the Cramp, and unleſs you examine the State of the Stomach where acidity generally abounds in the Gout, you will not be able to distinguish the Disease. Cure. - There is no Disease in which

there are so many Remedies recommended, or in which there is a greater temptation to use Panaceas & Nostrums; it being a Disease of the Rich & so painful that the affected readily catch at & pay any price for any thing which is promised will afford them ease.

'Tis absurd to suppose that a Disorder like this, so deep seated should give way to a Pill or Bolus. — Regimen is the only thing to be depended on. — Medicines can only relieve particular symptoms or Organs: every Paroxysm is a compleat Cure: but the strictest attention to Regimen only renders a return of the Fit unnecessary.

1st how it is to be treated when present. — It should always be the object to fix & determine it upon the Foot, for this is the most natural & best emunctory: — when 'tis thrown upon the Wrists and middle of the Leg, the Fit is imperfect. — 'Tis thrown upon the Feet &c by strengthening the Organs of Digestion and removing a debilitated State of the Primæ Viæ: the action of a healthy: the action of a healthy Stomach will send the Gout to the Extremities, but if it is weak then the Gout will loiter about & will not leave it. 2ndly We are to stimulate the Vessels of the Foot & excite artificial Inflamn. as by Blisters upon the part, keeping the Foot warm &c.

I now suppose the Disease present; if so, you are to consider how far the Pain & uneasiness can be born by the Patient or how

far it may be necess.y to Palliate it: – if the Patient can bear it, it will cure itself. – The Bowels &c sh.d be kept Soluble, the Foot Warm & in a Supine Posture, and Animal food should be avoided; but if the Patient is used to Drink freely of Wine, we should not debar him all at once but allow him a little. – As they are generally Costive, the Infus: Sennæ is generally required, or Magn: Alb – Calomel, Gu.t Guiac &c which are more proper Purgatives in Gouty Habits than the Saline. – If the Inflamm.n & Pain of the Foot is excessive & the Patient sends to you expect.g relief, the best method is to apply Leeches to the Foot; this is the most effectual method; – it is safe & does not repel the Gouty Matter: but no kind of Embrocations &c are safe except the Fotus of Warm Water, and this may be used. – If the Habit is not full & Plethoric and the Patient not Costive, an Anodyne may be given at night; but repeating it often, hurts the Stomach much, injures the Appetite & Digestion, and fouls the Tongue in a Surprising manner.

If the Stomach is loaded with the Gout, with a foul tongue, and there is no Gout upon the Extremities, then an Emetic of Mustard Seed &c, may be both proper & useful, and the Gout often returns to the Extremities after its Operation.

The Gout in the Stomach with violent & a sensation like a Spasm is not to be treated as an Inflamm.y Complaint by V.S. for you are to remember that it never attacks the Stomach but in low Habits: in these Cases I have given large Doses of Musk & Opium with advantage as Phil-

pium &c. — Spirits — upon these occasions afford temporary relief & are finally improper. — Shooting pains in the Extremities often attend the Gout in the Stomach: — in these Cases stimulatg. Applications as Blisters &c to the part will invite the Gout & relieve the Stomach.

In the Cholic &c from the Gout — Fomentations of Chamomile & other active Bitters are proper: — & I have known Madeira & Water injected as a Glyster in these Cases with advantage.

The Dyspnœâ &c is best relieved by Vomiting & a Blister to the Sternum, which will afford immediate relief. — Vomits in the Gout shd be worked off with Bitter Infusions, which are more proper than Warm Water, which relaxes the Stomach too much.

The Volatile Alkalies relieve the Stomach as a powerful Stimulant & enable it to throw off the Gout upon the extremities.

Whipping the part with Nettles hath often relieved the Vital Organs and by its Stimulus invited the Gout to the Extremities

(Preventatives) The feet of people subject to the Gout should be kept both Dry and Warm — and Wetting them with cold Water should be carefully avoided: — these people should soak their Feet two or three times a Week in Warm Water; which by keeping them Clean and keeping up the perspiration will often carry off the Gout insensibly; for the Gout like Gun-powder

makes an explosion only when confined. — therefore warm bathing, Frictions &c all keep the salutary formation & discharge of the Gout. — Walking too much will bring on a torpor of ye feet & dispose them to the Gout; so will sprains of the Ancles

(Internal Remedies)

If we would suppress the accumulation of the Gouty matter; Bitters have at least a tendency to moderate this good effect; they correct acidity and are a substitute for bad Bile: they are Laxative upon the Bowels and tonic upon the Stomach. — Upon this principle Infusions and Spirituous tinctures of Tansey is the best remedy; a teaspoonful or thereabout taken upon an empty Stomach about noon has really performed Wonders, in Flatulencies, Indigestions &c of old Gouty people. — I have known many Gouty patients relieved by this Remedy, but the Gout returning they have lost all confidence in it; but here they greatly erred; — the return of a regular Gout after its use would have been to me its greatest recommendation; it would with me have been the very reason for repeating it. ———— Bitters free from astringency are the best in the Gout, but astringents are apt to pall the Stomach & by that means to occasion an accumulation of ye

Gout.

Small Doses and often repeated of the Antimonials, as the crude James's Powder of three or four grains for the Gout have been much recommended; as they keep the skin open I think they should be tried.

The Bark has been often used but without any other advantages that what arises from the Bitters: — but the rock we split on is in supposing that there is a certain Specific Remedy for the cure of the Gout. The fit is the only and the best cure: and when tis thrown upon the Extremities tis the most fortunate circumstance.

The only way of rendering a return of the Gout unnecessary, is by persevering steadily in a low and temperate Regimen. — Exercise, and particularly of the Gouty parts will sometimes perform wonders. — Van Swieten mentions the Case of a certain Priest, who while living in Luxury & ease had the Gout to a violent Degree; but being taken Prisoner & chained to the oar where he was obliged to work hard, he was perfectly Cured. There was an instance of one Wood in Essex who had the Gout violently but entering upon Cornaro's Enthusiastic Plan of Regimen & persevering rigidly in that Way for some time he was perfectly cured — thus we see what temperance and Exercise will do: — a Milk Regimen with Exercise would be best.

When a Paralytic weakness remains after the Gout, Bathing in the Bath Waters will remove it effectually; — But after all if a radical cause is wanted Regimen is the only method which we yet know will effect it.

Pain is powerfully sedative, and disposes very much to produce sleep.

Gout how distinguished from the Rheumatism.

Rheumatism is more affected by change of Air, Weather &c than the Gout. — Gout seated deeper — more in the small Joints; the parts are more irritable when handled than the Rheumatism.

Magnesia Alba is a good Laxative in the Fit.

Before the Paroxysm of Gout the Patient is more prone to Venery — and if it affects the Urinary passages, will bring on a discharge like a Gonorrhea.

We frequently find after a Fit of the Gout — Tumours containing a Fluid not unlike Chalk Water; — these should never be opened especially when large and seated near Tendinous Parts; for in general violent inflammations come on, which sometimes terminates in Gangrene &c.

When the Gout attacks the Hands — was by the Antients called Chiragra; — when

the Knees Gonagra; — when the Feet the Podagra & when the Hips the Sciatica &c ———

Lecture 28th

On the Dysentery

This Disease is accompd. with a Putrid Fever, frequent Stools, Griping and Tenesmus, with frequent irritation in the extremity of the Rectum. — Sometimes the Stools are slimy and tinged with Blood, and sometimes followed by a procedentia Ani: — they are frequently contagious, and most commonly appear in Autumn, after hot rainy Summers, and particularly in those Climates where the heat is great at Noon, & the Evenings & mornings are cool.

It is generally ushered in with lassitude, Pain in the Back and head, Nausea & Vomiting, Dry Skin and thirst, Pain above the Umbilical Region, frequent Rigors throughout the whole course of it. — Eructations & frequent Evacuations by Stool, which are thin and very fœtid: — the liquid Stools are sometimes accompd. with indurated Fæces, loathing & early prostration.

Persons who have once suffered from this Disease are more subject to a

Relapse from any exposure to Cold, or irregularities in the Way of living, and then the Disorder frequently becomes Habitual: — tis seated chiefly in the Colon and Rectum; the Villous Coat by Dissection appears to be abraded, with Gangrenous Spots Excoriations and Ulcerations in different parts of the Intestine; the other Intestines are found perfectly sound &c. — The occasional Cause of this Disorder is heat and moisture of the Air, loaded with Putrid Effluvia: — an Aliment disposed to Putrefaction: Exposure to Cold; the confined Air of Ships, Prisons & Hospitals is sometimes productive of this Disease: but obstructed Perspiration alone, without the assistance of Putrid Effluvia seldom gives rise to the Malignant & Contagious Dysentery.

The Proximate Cause is acrimony lodged in the Intestines, which irritates & stimulates that Canal.

Sydenham is the best writer on this Disease we have: Pringle seems to have mostly copied him. — Sydenham says this Disorder is a Fever terminating upon the Bowels, in the same manner as the Rheumatism is a Fever terminating upon the Joints

We ought to pay more attention to the Fever than to the Stools: those who have been exhausted by other Diseases, are the most subject to it: Women & Children

suffer much more from it than men

Cure. — In the first Place the Patient should be removed from the infected Air, to a Place where there is a free circulation of good & wholesome Air. — The Fever is chiefly to be attended to in this Disorder; if the symptoms of Inflammation attend in a full habit of body, then a few Ounces of Blood may be taken, in case of violent abdominal Pains. — The next step is to evacuate the Primae Viae: if sickness and Retchings attend then evacuating by Vomiting should be first used; afterwards Purging sh.d be made use off, for in this Disorder Evacuants should be freely used before Astringents, such as the neutral Salts with Tart: Emetic &c: upon this principle the Vitr: Ant: Cerat: ad gr. IV — V &c is a desireable Remedy, & is too much neglected in the Practice of the present Day; to prevent its gripings then join an Opiate with it, which does not check the Purgative Quality and at the same time promotes a Diaphoresis: for the same purpose small Doses of Ipecac: like all other Emetics opens the Skin while at the same time it exerts a gentle Astringent power upon the Bowels; a few grains of Pulv: Rhei may be joined with it. — During this Disease small & frequent quantities of Vegetable Mucilages such as the Pulv: e Trag: Comp:, should be

Crem: Tart: is a good Purgative in this

taken, to supply the Defect of the natural Mucus: For this purpose a thin Mucilage of Starch, or the preparation of White Wax I have given answers best, and given then they are not astringent.

When Evacuations have been freely used, an Opiate to allay the Tenesmus & Spasm is proper; it promotes a Diaphoresis, and for this Purpose the Philon: Lond: is better than either the Tinct: Theb: or Opium by itself. — The Pulv: Sudorif: Doveri may be given with advantage.

The best Astringent I have tried is the Decoct: Rad: Simarouba. — When the Patient is very low, with great Debility, I use the Bark with an Opiate to check its purging quality; & if there is very great Prostration I join the Rad: Serpent: to them.

If in case of great pain in the Abdomen I use Fotus; if it is fixt to a spot, I apply a Blister to the part, or the Cephalic Plaister with a gentle portion of the Empl: Vesicat: mixt: but when there is only too many stools without any Griping, then I use Astringents, the Cortex & Elect: e Scord: Huxham's Tinct: &c are the best when Evacuations have preceded.

Sometimes a Tenesmus remains after the Dysentery appears to be cured, which will not give way to the Medicines

given by the mouth; this is chiefly seated in the Rectum and will yield to Starch Glysters in which a little Opium is dissolved.

Diarrhea is sometimes the attendant of a Dysentery & sometimes alone: they are only to be distinguished by the Diarrhea's being without Fever & the Dysentery mostly accompan'd. with one; and this Disorder seems chiefly seated in the small Intestines, as the Dysentery is in the large: an Emetic is the best Remedy, then Rhubarb & Elect: Scord: in small Doses: & when there is no fever or Griping, the Julep e Creta with small Doses of Rhei will speedily and safely check the frequent Watery Stools in Children. — If a Diarrhea comes on in the Course of a Fever then small doses of Rhei, Ipecac: & Elect: Scord: or an Opiate are the best Remedies. In an habitual Diarrhea, the Bark with Opium and Rhubarb answers best, Cold &c should be carefully avoided, as it tends to occasion a return of the Disorder: the Conf: Japon: of the Edinburgh Dispensy is a good Remedy to allay the Irritation and Pain, and answers very well in checking the Purgative quality of the Bark. In Chronic Dysenteries, when the Patient is much reduced and the Disease has not given way to the method of Cure before mentioned, it is found to yield to Lime Water and Milk with a temperate Diet &c.

The Cholera Morbus is an uncommon Disease. Sydenham has best described and treated it; & I think the Rules he has given should be implicitely followed without the least Deviation.

This Disorder seems to arise from too great a secretion of Bile; the Dissection of those who have died of this Disease seems to shew they died of Inflamation about the Stomach & Duodenum: the Pulse is unequal, quick & contracted. It is frequently brot. on by eating large quantities of Fruit: Stone Fruits are more hard of Digestion than our smaller, such as Straw-berries, Currants, Goose-berries &c

Cure

If called in early the Vomiting is to be promoted by plentiful Dilution, not by Emetics, but with Chicken Broth, Chicken Water, Chamomile Tea, Veal Broth, without any Salt &c. by which means we should endeavour in a manner to scour out the Stomach, and by this means the Patient is prepared for the free & liberal use of Opiates: when the Patient is much sunk with Pain & Spasm upon the lower extremities, then I give Opiates freely, as 20 or 30 Drops of ye Tinc. Theb: every two hours till the Spasms are abated: The early & free use of the Opiates after the passages are ~~abated~~ cleansed, are the main

dependance. — Fomenting the Abdomen, & Clysters of Warm Water may be tried, but no time should be lost, as the only opportunity of relieving soon disappears; if Vomiting is kept up after the Stomach is emptied, it then proceeds from its too irritable state, which is best relieved by Opiates: If liquid Opiates will not sit well — try solid: The Mist: Salinæ in a state of Fermentation may be tried, but Opiates are the best Remedies. —

NB a Solution of Tart: Solub: in Warm. in Aq: Hord: has often been found to relieve Vomitings. —

On Hemorrhage in General

Any discharge of Blood from a living Animal is termed an Hemorrhage.

Hemorrhages are divided into two Species as they arise from internal or external causes. — The first sort are from an increased action of the Blood, or uncommon weakness of the part, which does not sufficiently resist the impetus of the Blood; and of them are the Hemoptoe, Piles, Hemorrhages from the Nose, Stomach, Uterus &c the Menses in Women however do not at all times seem to be discharged from the Uterus, but if that passage be obstructed are frequently discharged from Ulcers; the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, Eyes, Fingers and other parts: these Hemorrhages therefore arising from obstructed menstruation

may with the greatest propriety be ranked under the Head of Hemorrhages from internal causes.

Hemorrhagic Discharges from ~~int~~ext-ernal causes are in general owing to Blows, Wounds or the like accidental causes.

They are again to be considered as natural or preternatural & morbid.

The only Hemorrhage which can properly be ranked under the former of these Heads, is the Catamenia in Women, which is indeed natural & absolutely necessary for the Welfare in general. — Some have (with impropriety) put the Hemorrhoids or Piles under this Class alledging that they are in many instances natural & necessary to the Health of the Constitution: this however does not constitute them a natural Hemorrhage since they arise at first from a morbid Cause, as Plethora, indurated Faeces in the Rectum, and the like & hence become customary which strictly speaking is not natur-al yet in effect is equally necessary.

Under the Head of morbid Hemorrhages are ranked over other Species; as those of the Nose, Lungs &c &c.

Those of a Lax fibre and delicate habit are more particularly liable to Hemorrhages from internal causes. — Children who during infancy were subject to serious discharges, the Tinea or Scald Head, Scrophula, Scurvy or ye like are generally subject to Hemorrhagies when they arrive at the Period of Puberty; — Spring is the most common time for Hemorrhages to return. — The Plethoric; the luxuriant Boys from the 12th to 18

18th Year are very subject to it, the latter particularly from the Nose, and the others who are advanced in Years — from the Piles; — the reason of it is this, Plethora happens only in the Arteries during Youth, whereas it generally exists in the Veins after the Person is past his 30th Year.

Boys are subject to Hemorrhages from the Lungs from the 18th to the 30th Year.

Women — as they are subject to a natural Hemorrhage — are more liable than Men to a Morbid one: thus when the Menses are obstructed nothing is more common than an Hemoptoe or spitting of Blood; and for the same reason are more subject than Men to a Vomiting of Blood.

Bloody Urine — unless arising from a Calculus — is in general owing to suppression of a customary Hemorrhoidal discharge.

Hemorrhage generally happens without previous notice, but sometimes the approaching discharge is denoted by a variety of symptoms differing according to the nature & situation of the Hemorrhagic part: thus the Hemoptoe is preceded by a sense of fulness and oppressed Breathing: a nasal Hemorrhage by pain in the Head & Eyes. — The Menses by a Sense of Weight and pain in the part itself and over the whole Abdomen, fulness in the Vessels of the lower extremities, Shiverings, Rigors &c

Costiveness is a very general symptom and the reason is that the fluids are determined to the Hemorrhagic part

Other general previous symptoms are lassitude, Fever, Thirst, Anxiety, a tightness and fulness of the part which disappears on the approach of the Discharge

Hemorrhages from preternatural Causes become frequently periodical & absolutely necessary for the Health of ye Patient:— thus the Piles become as regular as the Menses, and the same consequence follows their suppression— Here then you may observe the impropriety & precarious effects of Periodical Bleedings, on the advance of Spring, which some people are so fond of.—

The occasional Causes of Hemorrhage, are whatever tends to increase the Circulation, & Impetus of the Blood upon a weak organ; as violent exertions of strength — too much exercise, violent exertions of the Lungs; thus many of our most celebrated Tragedians have been at different times subject to it, the late Mr. Garrick, Mr. Jefferson & the celebrated Moliere: violent and sudden impulses on the organs of sense whether of hearing, feeling, sight or the like: I am now acquainted with a Lady who is subject to an hemorrhage from the nose who approves

me she can't look at Sun without having a small quant.y of Blood discharged merely from the Shock by that means given to the Sneiderian Membrane of the nose: partial Plethora as in the Uterus, general Plethora, any particular stimulus applied to the part as the Calculus in the Bladder or Indurated feces in the Rectum, acrid purgatives as Aloetics which affect the same Intestine and produce Piles; Cantharides also produce the like effect on the Bladder and Urinary passages; by this means the Sabina is said to act on the ~~Intestines~~ Uterus, that is by occasioning an Hemorrhage which separates the Placenta and thus procures abortion. — Suppress. Evacuations and secretions, as the Menses, Piles, Perspiration, or the Discharge from an Issue may bring on Hemorrhage. — Passions of the Mind, as Grief, Anxiety, Fear &c have a tendency to produce the Piles: — Any cause preventing the free return of Venal Blood to the Heart will produce Heme~~rrhage~~ from the Veins; thus nothing is more common than the varicous Veins & Hemorrhages which burst from the Legs of Pregnant Women.

The proximate Cause is of two Species, the rupture of the containing Vessel, and its too greatly encreased Diameter: thus the Hemorrhage from the Uterus during menstruation, from the Eyes & from inflamed parts

belong to the latter Class as there is no rupture of a Vessel but a mere dilatation of those Vessels which naturally convey only Lymph to so great a Diameter as to admit the red Globules & this is called a passive Hemorrhage, whereas the first is active. — Hemorrhages from ~~in~~ external causes are general if not always owing to a rupture of a Vessel thence belong to the former Species.

Hæmoptoe from internal Causes is always owing to the encreased Diameters of the Capillary arteries, — but from Rupture if from external.

The Cure of Hemorrhages in general will essentially differ according to the nature of the Complaint: it should be maturely consid=ered whether it be advantageous or detrimental, whether owing to external accidental Cause, or to an obstructed or suppressed discharge, as the Menses, Perspiration &c

If the Discharge be detrimental to the constitution, there are three indications to be observed: — 1st to lessen the Impetus of Blood on the part: — 2nd the rupture must be healed — and thirdly we are to prevent a relapse. The first intention is to be an=swerd effectually by large and repeated V.S. if the constitution will bear it, and by topical Bleed. by Leeches, or Cupping Glasses; and the nearer the

Evacuations are made to the affected parts the better will be the effect, as by cupping upon the neck you derive the Blood from the nose, upon the sides, from the Lungs and Stomach &c.

The Patient must live regularly, avoid Animal Foods and use a large quant.y of Acids with his Diet, particularly those of the Mineral Kingdom, as Sp.t Vitr: ten: Sp.t Sal: Marin: Dulc &c.

If fever with quick Pulse &c succeed Hemorrhage bleeding and the most Antiphlo-gistic Regimen, large Doses of Nitre should be administered — especially if from ye Lungs.

The Primæ Viæ must be cleansed and the body kept open by gentle Laxatives, as the Tart: Solubile — Manna, Elect: lenitiv: with Sal: Polych:, or the like Eccoprotics; all Stimulants should be cautiously avoided; as must all heat; the posture of the body should not be favorable for a rapid progress of Blood into the bleeding part: the Patient sh.d be in a large open cool Room, & on a Mattrass rather than on a Bed, & use very few Bed Clothes.

Vomits have been strongly recommended in the Cure of Hemorrhages but are far from being in general use for this purpose. - It is even adviseable to use an Emetic in Hemoptosis on the principle of producing a Diaphoresis. - I must however dread its operation here very much, but in profuse Uterine Hemorrhages I have observed the best

effects from an Emetic, which I imagine is brought about by producing a derivation of Fluids from the Hemorrhagic parts

Gentle Diaphoretics are of the great-est benefit; hence those subject to Hemorrhages should be very careful to defend their ~~[illegible]~~ Bodies from cold by wearing flannel next their Skin & being well Cloathed; hence arises the advantage of Warm Climates in Hemoptoe &c. — Nitre and and other cooling neutral Salts will be useful in restrain^g the feverish tendency. — When there is any particular pain without fever, as the Pain in the Back from Uterine Hemorrhages, which arises merely from an increased irrit-ability — Opiates will be highly useful.

A Blister to the Back has freq-uently stopt an Hemorrhage from the nose and upon the Sternum been serviceable in moderat^e Hemoptoe; and act entirely upon the principle of Derivation.

Any cold application as that of Cold Iron or Water to the part distant from the seat of Hemorr^e will frequently stop it by producing a constriction on the mouths of the Bleeding Vessels on the principle of general consent or sympathy of parts. — If the Diseased Organ is within our reach how are we to proceed & what apply? every cold Application has a tendency to check Hem^e and the addition of Nitre to Water increases its coldness. — I

have seen Cases where snow was introduced into the Vagina & Uterus with success, when the Case appeared desperate, but the best external Styptic we have is the Colcoth: Vitri: or Green Vitriol calcined to dissipate its moisture & with these a strong Spirit: Tincture is to be made & is the best Styptic: — Vegetable Styptics are not so good as fossile, Goulards Ext: is a powerful Styptic coagulating all mucous substances as Gum Arabic &c, and will Coagulate the Blood. In case of Hemorrhages depending upon weakness of an Organ, as in the Prolapsus, accompd with Piles I have seen an Injection of Decoct: Cort: Querci prevent the falling down, and here it acts by strengthening and not by coagulatn.

I have known cold Water thrown up as a Glyster, check Hemorrhages from the Stomach and Bowels.

Cordials of every kind should be avoided in Hemorrhages, for being made weak and faint is the most likely way to be cured.

But if the Patient be weak and debilitated from the loss of Blood, astringents will be necessary; those of the Mineral should be preferred to the Vegetable Kingdom they being the most powerful, as the preparations of Iron and Lead, Coperas, & Vitriol and Common alum which is the best of them all.

Much has been said con=

-mencing the use of Stypticks, but I think they sh^d be confined to Hemorrhages of the passive kind, & to those of the Primæ Viæ. — In uterine Hem^e. when the Habit is weak and debilitated & the Uterus diseased at the time of the Menses leaving them about the 40th. Year of their age, I have used the Pul: Styptica with the greatest advantage; but in active Hemorrhages Stypticks do hurt; as they have almost all of them ~~Styptic~~ stimulus combin^d. with their stypticity except the Sacc. Saturni, many eminent Physicians use this with Opiates in Uterine Hemorrhages, preventing Cholics at the same time by the use of Oily Purges, but this method I think should not be tried till the cooling Plan has been tried & failed; but Hemorrhage proceeds from the Stomach or Bowels, then Stypticks are good; as Sacc: Saturni is the most powerful of all Stypticks commonly employed, but not so safe as others: it both checks the Hemorrhage & is pow-erfully sedative, and in small doses has been safely used in active Hemorrhages from the Uterus. — The Best is the Allum, Gm Rub-rum Mixtura of Edinburgh Disp. y.

The Best preparation of Allum is the Pulv: Styptic: Helvet:

There is an excellent Astringent Electuary for the Uterine Hemor^e. of Guy's Hospital which is composed as follows.

℞ Elect: e Scordio, Sanguinis Dracon: āā ℥vi Terr: Japon: Alum: Com: Cort: Cinnam: āā ℥ij Syr: Limon: q.s. f. Elect. de quo Cap: q.n.m. ter die vel sæpius —

The Pediluvium has often checked Hemorrhages from the Stomach by derivin the Blood and its general power of relaxing.

Lecture 29th

On Hemoptoe

This Disease consists in a Discharge of Blood from the Vessels of ye Lungs, & may be distinguished by the frothy florid appearance of the Blood and the manner of its being evacuated which is always by coughing, whereas if it comes from the Vessels of the Stomach it is more or less mixed with the Contents of that Viscus & vomited up: — Again if it comes from the nose there is little or no Cough and the Blood is discharged merely by spitting. — It is most difficult to distinguish the Hemorrhage which comes from the Larynx from the true Hemoptoe, as there is the same Irritation & violent Cough to expel it. — Previous to the discharge there is often fulness, oppressed Breathing, & sense of heat in the part, all which symptoms are removed by the Hemorrhage. — The Causes may be any of the General Causes of Hemorrhage as Plethora &c but the more particular Causes of this Species of Disease are violent exertions

of Strength, Blows, Vociferation, Malformation of the Chest whatever will encrease the circulation will also encrease the Hemorrhage; hence our first care will be to diminish its impetus in the beginning of the Disease by V.S. and the Antiphlogistic Plan; and then and proper restrictions slight Astringents may be used with advantage. — Nothing more need be said but that the Physician & Patient must conform to the Rules laid down in our preceding Lecture on Hemorrhages in general.

Asthma.

This Disorder is divided into two kinds, the Spasmodic and the pituitous: we shall first speak of ye Spasmodic kind; it is accompan.d with an interrupted & sonorous Breathing, great Anxiety and agitation of the Thorax, arising from Spasms of the Bronchia or Diaphragm; it comes on in the night and returns irregular periods. — The Expectoration of Mucous in this Species is generally inconsiderable: the patient is torpid and languid before the Disease comes on; a sense of constriction and tightness is felt about the Chest and Heart as if it was tied with a Cord; the Stomach is troubled with flatulency, the Feet are Cold, the Head loaded with Drowsiness & Yawning: the Urine is now as in all Nervous Complaints is pale &

Watery and secreted in great quantities, there is a dry convulsive Cough with no expectoration; the Mouth and Fauces are dry & there is a considerable Thirst, much Heat and restlessness: about 2 oClock in the morning the Patient grows worse and is scarce able to bear the Bed-Cloaths the Breathing becomes more laborious and sonorous, there is a tightness about the Diaphragm and contraction of the Abdominal Muscles, and a sensation as if the Contents of the Abdomen was forced up into the Thorax; the Voice becomes weak and speaking difficult and painful; all the extraordinary powers of Respiration are called in; the Patient has a small intermitting Pulse, is oblig.d to move into a freer Air, and if the Fit does not soon terminate the Brain becomes loaded from accumulated Blood and the Patient Dies appoplectic.

Prognostics. — The Patient's recovery is indicated by Expectorations coming on, Perspiration being restored, the Urine changing from a pale to a higher colour, the Pulse becoming slower and more regular: Sometimes the Fit lasts three or four Days and is always worst at night. It is easily distinguished from other Diseases; from a Peripneumony by the want of Fever and pain in the Breast; its periodical attacks distinguish it from the Pituitous Asthma. — This disorder arises from the Constitution; from the irritability of the Lungs, Diath-

ragm & organs of Respiration; 'tis a proper Hysterical Complaint of the Lungs tho' that in the ~~Hyster-~~ Lungs ~~[illegible]~~ which the Hysterics are in the Bowels: those who neglect accustomed Evacuations and are very irritable are the most subject to it. — This disorder becomes hereditary; I have seen it depend upon a Disorder of the Stomach & thence was bro.t on by Sympathy; those also who are Subject to commit errors in the non-naturals frequently bring it on.

The Younger the Patient the more likely a Cure; but when it is hereditary or from a bad conformation of the Chest, then 'tis only to be palliated. — The more recent the Fits and the seldomer they return the easier is the Disorder Cured. Consumptions and Visceral Obstructions are often the Consequence of this Disorder.

Cure. This consists in abating the Spasm, correcting the Cause & preventing a relapse.

In full Habits I take away a few ounces of Blood, as two, or three or four & very seldom more: in all Diseases of the Lungs we should endeavour to afford as speedy relief as possible, and if Danger threatens we should have recourse to the Lancet; the Pediluvium affords great relief, as does carminitative Glysters: what I have used with the greatest advantage is is Assafoetida ʒij dissolved in half a Pint of Warm Water to make a Clyster; this injected in the Hysterical Paroxysms will rouse the patient from the Fit when

every thing else has failed. — If there is a tendency to vomit it should be promoted with a little Ipecacuanha but we are to remember that active remedies are never to be used ~~with~~ in active Paroxysms therefore Volatiles &c to the nose in Hysteric and Epileptic are imprudent; a little cold Water thrown into the Patients Face when beginning to recover is much better; the Patient should be loose about the body, Stays &c should be removed & a free Air should be admitted in all active Paroxysms, the Patients particular cravings should be attended to and indulged, for indulging the Patients desire is the directest Way of giving relief.

When these symptoms are only coming on the Tinct: Fulig: — Fœtid:, Musk &c will sometimes prevent it. — Ipecacuanha given in small nauseating Doses has often prevented the Fit; giving an Opiate after its Operation: a Blister to the Sacrum may be good in the Paroxysm the Mind should be kept quiet and the non-naturals regulated; but a free Country Air, Issues, Setons, Pediluvium, Fomentations &c may be all occasionally used as different circumstances shall require.

Sir Jn. Pringle says that Coffee is the best abater of the Paroxysms of the Periodic Asthma that he has experienced, he has commonly ordered an ounce for a dish without

Milk or Sugar, which is to be repeated fresh after the Interval of a quarter of an hour.

The Pituitous or Cont.d Asthma is likewise called the humid & moist Asthma by different Writers 'tis attended with a difficult Respiration from an obstruction of Mucus and a deficiency of Expectoration: the Bronchial system is the seat of this Disease; Elderly people are the most subject to it from Torpor and Debility in the powers subservient to Resp=iration: the Difficulty of Respiration is continual & depends for its increase much upon the State of the Air. — There is no Inflammation, because there is no Fever. — Those are mostly affected with this Disorder when old who were threatened with Consumptions in their Youth: a rigidity and not a yielding state of ye Cartilages of the Ribs may be the Cause of it; when this is the Cause — to palliate by the use Stimulating Expect=orants is all we can expect. — The Bronchia are covered ~~by~~ in every part by a Mucus which thickens by stagnating; if the expelling powers are difficient ~~then~~ there is an accumulation, and that produces the Asthma.

Cure.

The first thing to be attend.d to is a Change of Air; the air should be changed freq=uently; the Sea Air is particularly serviceable

to Spasmodic Compl^ts &c Dyspnea &c. — The most stimulating Expectorants are the best; hence the steams of Vinegar drawn into the Mouth by exciting a Cough soon relieve the Brea~~th~~st. — Vitr:iolated Tartar moistened with Vinegar supply the so much extolled Ether which relieves upon the before ment^d. principles: if we have recourse to Ether we should use it as follows, take a little Warm Water and apply it to the Ether and the heat will dissipate it. — Gu: Ammon: Squills &c all produce the same Effect; Open Blisters are serviceable; when there is a Torpor and accumulation of Mucus. — I have known small Doses of Mercurials as Deobstruents relieve the Breathing.

If this Disease is not relieved it terminates in a Dropsy; and there is great danger of Water accumulating in the Chest when there is difficult Respiration upon changing the posture; weak fluttering Pulse points it out.

Small Doses of Emetics are the best Expectorants, and they are better in ye Fit than Venesection. — Upon this principle Sea-Sickness and small nauseating Doses of Squills &c give the greatest relief. — Issues & Setons in the Thigh &c are serviceable.

Asthmatic Complaints depending upon Animal Fat are best relieved by small Doses of Mercury as Alteratives, and so

are all Visceral Diseases depending upon the same Cause.

Indigestion, or Depraved Appetite.

— This comprehends all the Diseases seated in the Stomach, as accumulated Mucus, Bile, acidities &c.

The Experiments of Dr. Hunter prove a dissolving liquor in the Stomach which would even dissolve the Stomach itself unless prevented by Life. — It is worth remarking that the seat of thirst ~~itself~~ is in the mouth and of hunger, in the Stomach. — Thirst may be palliated by many agreeable stimulants, as a slice of Lemon upon the tongue. — All Animals that die of Hunger die of Putrid Diseases. — Water most certainly is the best Drink that can be used. — The Saliva is a most powerful Instrument of Digestion and its loss affects this function much. Whatever promotes the flow of Saliva will help Digestion if it be even the chewing of it, as of dry Wood.

The Stomach can only digest a given quantity of Food, and it Digests food well only under some certain circumstances. — A certain quantity of Food is necessary. When the proper fluid of the Stomach is wanting, then the Digestion is impeded; but confining ourselves to certain ~~ti~~ hours of eating, and particularly making the

Interval between breakfast & Dinner very long by Dining at 4 o'Clock, we are thereby prompted to overload the Stomach, when we do eat. – When there is a defect of Appetite and Digestion – we loath instead of craving food; there is a bad taste in the mouth, frequent Eructations and sometimes a difficult Respiration. – The Causes that produce these effects are a prevalency of Bile – of acidity – of tenacious Mucus – Offensive Sordes &c. and under these Heads we shall consider these diseases. – If acidity prevails, the patient will be troubled with Flatulency, acid Eructations, Hiccup, Head-ach especially about the Os frontis; and sometimes Cough and obstinate costiveness in the adult. – When Bile prevails (which is only an excrement) the symptoms will be a bitter taste in the mouth Dryness, Heat at the upper orifice of the Stomach, Vomiting of Bile and a looseness, some degree of Fever and Heat; this is properly a Bilious complaint.

When from a collection of insoluble glutinous mucus, then the Digestive powers are torpid; a dull heavy sensation is felt at the Stomach after eating, the Patient is costive with frequent Eructations.

When from foul and Putrid Sordes – there are likewise frequent Eructations, not much unlike rotten Eggs &c, with looseness, Foetid Breath &c. — When morbid acidity prev-

=ails — then there is a depraved appetite and longing for things apparently improper, but I think all these Cravings should be attended to and indulged; but no sooner is food taken in, but it will be like a heavy ponderous body.

Cause

A too Sedantary life is frequently the Cause; the Custom of sitting a while after Dinner, while Digestion is going on is improper; but after it is compleated Exercise is required to expel the flatulent & excrementitious parts: some Digest best in their sleep and require heavy suppers or otherwise they are restless and uneasy.

— Eating too much of any kind of Food at a time is bad, and particularly Butter, it produces Diseases of the Stomach. — In general I believe the quant.y hurts more than the quality.

Cure. if of the acid kind, we are first to clear the Stomach by Vomiting, & then the Calcined Magnesia and Rhubarb are the best remedies to keep the Bowels open and correct the acidity: we should never give the Vitriolic Acid at the same time we do the Magnesia, as it will unite with it and form an Epsome Salt, which is strongly purgative and will produce a Diarrhea as long as you continue it. The Magnesia & Rhubarb may be accomp.d with Chalybeate Waters, Bark, Exercise &c, when the acidity is moder=

-ated, to prevent a relapse. — Powder'd Oyster Shells is the best, or Lime Water which is a good Tonic &c and the best uncalcined Absorbent when there is too great a Diarrhea; them and the Cretaceous Mixtures are the best. — Infusions of Gentian, Centaur. Min: and other Bitters as the Tra Sacra, Elix: Proprietatis &c, are all good. —

Dr Percival thinks Bitters correct acidity the same as Alkalies; avoiding Malt Liquor and Vegetable acescent Diet. Port and Water or Madeira and Water or perhaps Water alone is the best Drink.

Bilious

Vomits are not proper here as they occasion more Bile to flow into the Stomach. — The Soluble Remedies are the best as the Tart: Solubile, Crem: Tart:, Tamarinds &c. Tart: Emet: in small Doses — as an active Purgative is good; and these are better than either Bitters or Absorbents.

Viscid Mucus

Here Vomits are very useful by clearing and exciting the action of the Stomach: then a Course of Chalybeates & Bark, to restore its Tone; with a stimulating Regimen; — hence Emetics of Mustard; and mustard Seed used in the Diet are serviceable; the Warmer Aromatics are here very proper & should be combined with ~~Acid~~ Chalybeates: Excersise and the Cold Bath are likewise good. — Putrid Sordes

should be treated as the Bilious, by correcting wth: Acidities, ripe Fruits as Oranges &c, Tart: Solub: & afterwards the Bark with occasional Vomits as ye Symptoms shall direct. Costiveness should always be avoided. NB Bath & Pyrmont Waters which are sold in Town — if supposed to have any of their efficacy, should always have a few Drops of the Tinct: Martis in Spir: Salis added to them, they then come near the Bath & Pyrmont Waters.

The Hemorrhoids

or Piles are distinguished into ye external and internal; by some into the Blind & Bleeding; they are often accomp: with Spasmodic pains about the Os Sacrum — in the Bowels Loins & groins. — a giddiness in the head often preceeds their discharge and other symptoms like those before the Menses appear: there is considerable Heat and Itching about the Anus; then tumours either within or without the Intestine. — the Pain is the greatest in efforts to Stool: when they Bleed, they afford the best relief to these symptoms; in some much Blood is discharged this way; and in others they are succeeded by a fever; sometimes a suppuration comes on which terminates in a Fistula. ——— The internal bleed most; not ~~and~~ constantly, but by Stools; they are distinguished from the Dysentery by

affording relief to the symptoms, which Dysenteric discharges do not. — In the Ascarides there is no Tenesmus or inflamm.y symptoms with the Irritation. — The Venereal Fici are distinguished by their fleshy, Warty & irregular form. — The Piles seldom happen in Children mostly — in the decline of Life, scarce or never before the 30th year. — Men are more subject to them than Women; these last have them only in obstructions of the Menses, and when Pregnant & are relieved by the Delivery of the Child. — They more commonly appear in Spring than in the other Seasons: also an Melancholic habit is more subject to them; and they are often occasion- by Visceral obstructions; a Stagnation of the Venous Blood &c, effused into the cellular Membrane. — This is a pass~~age~~ive & often a critical Hæmorrhage, and have a powerful tendency to relieve Apoplectic symptoms & Giddiness &c. and when Periodical should not be checked; only moderate the Inflamm.y, and gently divert the Blood to other organs from the one Diseased; if the Inflamm.y symptoms are high V.S. &c may be used, the heat and motion reduced by Nitre &c, but above every thing else — Leeches give immediate relief to the parts, if the Distension is very great then Fomen=tations, — Steams of Warm Water — Decoction of

Poppy-heads &c are good & should be used before the Stool. — The Flor: Sulph: & Elect: Lenitiv: — Crem: Tart: — Tart: Solub: &c are the best Eccoprotics; avoid all Aloetic Purges as they have a great tendency to produce the Piles; — hence if we could wish to produce the Piles, then the Pil: Rufi & other Aloetic Purges are proper and the best Remedies. — If suppuration is inevitable, it sh:d be treated as an abcess of any other part; — but Resolution — if it can any way be obtained, is to be prefer'd. — If a stop is put to the Hæmorrhoidal discharge when it is not violent, we are liable to produce Visceral Obstructions, Head ach &c — but if the Hæmorrhage is violent and alarming, then the internal use of Astringents, as the Pulv: Stypt: Ra Stypt: Sacch: Saturni are best; and externally Styptics applied to the parts are proper, as a Decoction of Oak Bark with a little Alum thrown up Clyster wise. — Opium I would avoid as an external application, as its primary effect is to inflame; and as it promotes costiveness when given freely internally I should be careful of using it any way in these Disorders. — The Diet should be temperate & Laxative.

Dropsical Patients and pregnant Women are liable to the Piles, from pressure,

preventing the return of Venous Blood &c

Of a Strangury

A Strangury is attended w.th considerable pain in making Water which flows in small quantities at a time — sometimes guttatim and that nearly without intermission; there is attendant also an incessant inclination to discharge the Urine & a Tenesmus, which is in some cases exceedingly violent.

The most frequent Causes of this Disorder — are an inflammation of the Collum Vesicæ, or an abrasion of the Mucus either of the Bladder itself or the Urethra from the use of Stimulating Diuretics — Calculi &c. Bloody Urine is a frequent symptom in this affection, commonly caused by a Stone lodged in the Neck of the Bladder; — which, is indeed one of the most frequent causes of this Disorder. — The use of Cantharides either internal or external; the pressure of the Gravid Uterus. — Venereal and Gouty Complaints, Fungi in the Bladder &c are all causes which readily produce this Disease. When the pain and inflam.n is great — Bleeding — Fomentations & such other means of removing it must by no means be deferred; — in general however a free use of Mucilag-

-cious demulcent Liquors as Barley Water — Gruel — Decoct: Althea — Gum Arabic — Linseed Tea &c will often prove sufficient to remove this troublesome complaint, more especially if it arose from the use of Cantharides; — Camphor, Nitre &c can here be used with no more propriety than in other affections of the Urinary passages; — Dr Tomlinson declares he has known instances of Camphor's having produced Strangury; & I think I myself have seen it; so egregiously have we been mistaken in the properties of that Medicine that it has hitherto been used as a means of preventing a disease, which it has itself a tendency to produce.

In obstructions of the Urine whether from Inflam:n — Calculi — Fungi or other Cause, the Semicupium will be one of the most effectual means of removing the suppression.

Lecture 30th

On the Diarrhea.

Diarrhea consists of a frequent discharge of thin Faeces, which are watery or bilious according to the cause, — as that is either an increase of that secretion, or a suppression of the cuticular discharge by Perspiration.

This Discharge of Faeces is often

attended with a considerable Degree of Nausea & sometimes Vomitg. & Griping.

A neglected Diarrhea often terminates in a Dysentery; it also may be produced by a wrong treatment of a Diarrhea; as the Diarrhea is an effort of Nature to throw off some acrid stimulus in the Intestines or Habit in general. - An attempt to check it by the imprudent use of Opiates - will obviate that effort; and the offending cause being retained, will by its increased Acrimony produce a putrid Dysentery with Bloody Stools.

The Causes of Diarrhea are various - it may be owing to an error in Diet, - to the use of unripe Fruits, - or obstructed Perspiration; the Crisis of a Fever is frequently brot. about by a Diarrhea. The bilious fevers of warm Climates always produce & terminate in a Diarrhea. - I have known even the change of air produce a Diarrhea without any other Cause. - Irritation produces this Disorder - even if applied to another part; - hence nothing is more common than a Diarrhea during the Teething of Children: a more common cause of it however is an Acidity in the Nurses Milk, or improper Food.

With regard to the general treatment of a Diarrhea, - I believe it is oftener necessy to promote, or at least not to Check it, than to

obstruct its progress: this is the case when the Cause is an Obstructed Perspiration, and the Cuticular secretion is thrown upon the Intestines & thus carried off — preventing a fever. — In this case an Emetic will be necessary to evacuate the Primæ Viæ & to promote the Perspiration. — A Dose of Rhubarb & Calomel sh.d succeed the Emetic; after which small Doses of Ipecacuanha according to Dr Akenside's method may be used with safety & success. — Opiates and Astringents must not here be used till the Primæ Viæ are well cleansed

Diarrhea's should be stopd when they prove colliquative, as in the latter stages of Fevers, Consumptions &c — by Astringents the Bark & Opium. Dilution will be very necessary in the common Diarrhea's & the usual corroborant means are to be used after Cure

The Jaundice.

Symptoms - are a Yellow Skin & Tunica Conjunctiva, there is more of this Colour upon the Face than upon other parts of the Body; the Patient is costive, the Fæces are of a Pale or Ash Colour, there is a general Itching upon the surface of the Body, a bitter and sometimes an Acid Taste in the Mouth, want of Appetite, a Yellowish Urine which will tinge the Linen; & every fluid secretion is tinged with Bile, in a great degree of the Disorder, as the Saliva &c — there is a frequent

nausea & Vomiting, Anxiety pain & dullness about the Scrobiculus Cordis, general lassitude, low Spirits, the Pulse lower than natural & quicker; sometimes there is an acute pain in the region of ye Liver, in the Course of the biliary Ducts, this pain is not constant, but comes on at periods; sometimes the Skin is tinged of a Dark Colour, as we see in the Disorder we call the Black Jaundice; but this is only in a great degree of ye Disorder, when from the Bile the Blood is so dissolved as to pass out into small Vessels; — the Bones and Cartilages have been found tinged with Bile.

The Cause is whatever may obstruct the passage of the Bile into the Duodenum & is chiefly seated in the Duct: com: Chol: — obstruct: in the Cyst: Duct: will not produce the Jaundice, if there is a free passage in the Duct: Hepat: & in the Duct: com: —

Spasm upon the Duct may cause a temporary Jaundice, as we see in Hysteric Women &c, and in this Way is a Jaundice brot. about from the Bites of venomous Animals.

— When the Liver is inflamed there is frequently a Jaundice, but it depends upon an obstruction of the Duct. com: for independant of this — there can be no Jaundice. — No disorder of the Liver can produce a Jaundice if

there is no secretion of Bile — Gall-stones are frequently causes of this Disorder; they are chiefly formed in the Gall-Bladder, and are a proper extract of Bile. — If the Jaundice is accompd with acute pain in the Direction of the common Duct, with Vomitg & Retching & afterwards a Diarrhea; — then you are to suspect a Gall stone: When the pain moves — is periodical — with a slow Pulse, we have reason to suspect a stone is passing: Whatever inspissates the Bile may produce this Disease. Intermittents are most commonly accompanied with some degree of Jaundice. The Stoppage of the Hemorrhoids gives rise to it sometimes. — Sedentary People are subject to it; & we sometimes find it in Young Children from an Obstruction of the Meconium which blocks up the mouth of the Duct: com: where it enters the Duodenum, which is to be removed by deterging Purges. — The Deeper the Colour of the Skin, the more obstinate the Disease, & Vice Versa. — And sometimes comes on before the seventh Day in Fevers & then shews an Inflamn. of ye Liver, but a Jaundice sometimes comes on later in Fevers & proves critical. — Active purges from their Stimulus sometimes bring on Jaundice from inducing a Spasm on the Bily Duct. — Pregnancy sometimes produces a Jaundice which nothing but delivery will

Cure. - Sometimes the Jaundice proves fatal and the Patient Dies for want of strength. —

The Hemorrhoids appearing or a spontaneous Diarrhea are good signs: - But Jaundice or Dropsy accomp.d with the Hemorrhoids when they give no relief — are bad & shews the Liver to be Diseas., and from its weight pressing upon the Veins — produces the Piles; a diseased Liver prevents the return of Ven. Blood, as upon dissecting those who die of this Disease — the Liver is sometimes found enlarged - inflamed and sometimes Abscesses are formed in it. — The Spleen seems to be an Appendix to the Liver & is in general Diseased when the former is: The Bile appears very green, thick and Ropy & the Bladder and Ducts are found filled with Stones.

Cure The treatment must be accomodated & vary with the Cause of the Disease. — If the Liver &c is inflamed, then V.S. and the Antiphlogistic Plan must be pursued; - but in general V.S. is improper in the Jaundice, as Inflamm.n is but seldom the Cause: Vomiting Emetics are the most effectual Remedies; as the Tart: Emetic every morning to create Vomiting and Diarrhea. —

The Body should be kept Soluble with Soap and Rhubarb — Soluble Tartar, Manna & the other

neutral Salts, which answer much better than Drastic Purges; but if the costiveness is very obstinate and does not yeild to the above Remedies, then we may try a smarter Purge, as Calomel & the Ext: Cathart: — Watery Infusions of Bitters — with Soap and the Alkaline Salts, which break down and dissolve the Bile; but when the Bile is already dissolved we should be cautious of using the Alkaline Salts freely; — in these Cases the Soluble Tartar — soap &c are the best Laxatives. — If great pain attends in the Region of the Ducts, — to promote the passage of the Stone we should have recourse to the semicupium and a strong Opiate, which give the greatest relief.

A Jaundice sometimes comes is off when the Stone shifts its posture. — Repeated Vomiting with Tart: Emet: promotes the Stones expulsion both from the Bilious Ducts and the Ureters: — they ought not to be had recourse to when there is great pain; but should be used when there is a sense of heaviness &c.

People subject to the Jaundice sh.^d use much Exercise and light Food; avoid Butter and the other Oily parts of Diet. — Acids have been recommended in the Cure of Jaundice, as Lemons &c, & I have found their good effects in this House; — they are craved by the Patients, and are perhaps a proper Menstruum for the Bile (as it is of an Alkaline Nature & will remove greasy Spots out of the Cloaths &c.)

The Diabetes

In this Disorder there is a greater quant.y of Urine secreted than Drink taken into the Body, and this symptom seems to distinguish the Disease. — But there are also internal Hectic Heats, quick Pulse, dryness of the Mouth, a viscid & foming state of the Saliva, wasting of ye Habit, torpor and languidness, Urine Pale, sometimes of the colour of Whey & seems to have neither taste nor smell, but sometimes it is said to be sweet, Pain in the Loins &c. — This has been thought to have been the disorder of the Kidneys, but a nearer observation and attention shews the seat of the Disorder to be in ye Stomach and Intestines, as the Saliva being always in a diseased viscid State, — the tendency to Acidities and Eructations from the Stomach and compleat indigestion, & the Chyle passing off shews it not properly prepared. — Experiments prove that this Urine by fermenting from the quantity of Sugar it contains may be converted into Vinegar; therefore the remedies should be applied to the Primæ Viæ. Small doses of Rhubarb with Chalybeates, Bark, Pil. Rufi &c are the best I have employed. — The Serum Alum: ℥iv mere doses Senna & other astringents without any advantage. — Exercise, Bath and Bristol Waters (a Physician at Bristol says the Waters will not cure consumptive complaints, but will Diabetic ones,) Rhubarb with Chalybeates &c

have the best effect; the Formula in the Syllabus is too stimulative, but those things that promote Digestion are the best Remedies. —— Riding, — a Bandage round the Region of the Kidneys, moderate Exercise, Milk Diet, chearful company and good Air are the best.

Whatever is Diuretic or stimulates the Kidneys should be avoided; the humours sh.d rather be determined to the other parts of the Body; a nutritious remedy should be attended to; I have known only a Milk Diet, avoiding all kinds of animal Food compleat the Cure alone.

Calculus Concretions

There is a tendency in the fluids of the human body to generate hard concrete Matter particularly in the Gouty and Sedentary in the advanced stages of Life: — In the Gout — this appears upon the small Joints, but in general it happens upon the Urinary Passages; the Urine having more Saline & terrestial Matter, and therefore these concretions most frequently happen in the Kidneys and Bladder; they are mostly formed in the Kidneys of Adults and in the Bladder of Children; these last seldom have nephritic Paroxysms.

When we consider the properties of the Urine, as the Saline & terrestial matter it contains, with the quantity of Animal mucus, we are not to wonder that it is productive of Calculi: Chymistry shews us all these Different

matters in the Urine: & I believe these materials are in the Urine of all Animals except the Wild; & a sedentary inactive Life favors the concretions in all Animals. Let a body perhaps of Lead or any thing else be lodged in a Vessel in which there is constantly Urine and then a Calculus mass will be formed of the same shape & composition with the Stones found in the Bladder of the Patient to whom the Urine belonged; we are therefore to look for ye nature of the Stone a person may labour under by carefully examining the Urine of that Patient in the above manner, and then he may judge with more certainty what Menstruum is the most likely to dissolve. The Stone for the most part first begins to form in the Kidney, and then passing down thro' the Ureter – it passes to the Bladder. —

Stones may be a long time retained without any inconveniency, as the Dissections of those who have died of other Disorders proves; for in many of these ~~Stones~~ have been found & they had no symptoms of them while living. The Stimulus of a Stone is not while it is in the Kidney, but when it is passing thro the Ureter into the Bladder.

A stone will lie quiet a long time in the Bladder, but touching the neck of it it is apt to irritate.

The Symptoms of a Stone in the Kidney & Bladder; — 1st in the Kidney.

Dull and heavy Pain in the Region of the Kidney, seldom acute, accompanied with Nausea & Vomiting; but when the Stone Changes its situation, these symptoms abate, but are sometimes encreased; acute lancinating Pain in the course of the Ureter, a numbness of the Stone, frequent Retching but no Fever or quickness of the Pulse, torpid and Costive Bowels; the Pain abates, the Stone gets into the Bladder and then the Paroxysm ends.

These Stones are of different sizes & figures; Stones laying in the Bladder are not smooth with rubbing against each other as many have supposed; several having been found which were all rough; therefore a rough Stone's being extracted, by no means proves ~~that~~ it was alone; many trusting to this appearance & thence not searching farther for more – have been obliged to perform the Operation over again: different circumstances alter the figure of the Stone"

Symptoms of a Stone in ye Bladder.

The patient often has a difficulty & interruption in making Water; it often suddenly stops when passing in a full stream. – There is an Irritation & titilation of the Glans Penis; & a frequent inclination to both Stool and Urine; the Urine is loaded with the mucus of the Bladder – of a wheyish colour, with a copious sedimt.; a change of posture often produces either pain

or ease; a sense of weight & heaviness is felt about the Os Pubis; but the only certain way of determining is by sounding ye Patient. — But sometimes the Stone may be felt at other times not, & this we should be aware of otherwise we may make a wrong Prognostic.

When we are certain a Patient has the Stone, have we any cure or can we only Palliate? We are first to consider the constitutional Effects that occasioned the Stones formation. — 1st if it was owing to some original Nucleus as a particle of Blood &c or any foreign Body which got into the Bladder; then the formation could not be prevented: Under these circumstances — plentiful Dilution to keep the Urine thoroughly dissolved & liquid, & promoting its quick discharge is the most likely means to hinder its formation: we are to counteract Putrefaction & 2ndly to keep the terrestrial matter suspended in the Urine; fixed Air is the principle that keeps the terrestrial matter suspended in all parts of the Body & prevents stony concretions being formed in the sides of the Vessels, & its absence allows the formation of Calculi; and a proof of it is this, all Patients troubled with Calculi — are subject to acidities in the Primae Viae; — were this acid or Mephitic air should have passed with the Blood.

Human Calculi are composed of various materials; there is much Animal Mucus, Phosphorus Ammoniac, and heterogeneous matter; hence we may expect as a

general maxim, that there is no one general Menstruum for Calculi, & this I have proved by Experiments & from hence it is that different solvents are required. —— It appears that the Chalky & laminated Calculi are those upon which Alkalies have the best effect, but the former Calculi require the other Menstruums:— How are we to proceed when a Patient applies for relief who has a Calculus?? I recommend to examine his Urine by the Experiment before related & thereby see what part it is most disposed to deposit, and when the foreign body is thoroughly encrusted over, that examined shews the nature of the Disorder within the Bladder. I believe more of the lythontriptic power of Medicines that are taken by the Stomach, enters the Bladder, than is generally supposed;— I believe if the Pain of the Patient would allow him to persevere a proper length of time in their use, he might be oftener cured without an Operation than is generally believed; for we know that Nitre, Cantharides, Rhubarb, Turpentine — Asparagus &c all readily find their way into the Bladder; but can't be said to possess any Lythontriptic quality. — Mc Bride has proved that the Mephitic air finds its way to the Bladder and thereby prevents the Putrefaction that would otherwise take place in this part — Fixed Air dissolves a Calculus with great rapidity under certain circumstances;— given to a person in health, it produces a fermentation in

Lixivial Medicines have the inconveniencies of impregnating & dissolving the Fluids & disposing to Putrefaction, as we see in the Case related by Dr. Huxham; if we could introduce a suffic.t quantity of fixed Air by the Way of Diet Drink &c that method would be much the most desireable; however I would not wish to divert you entirely from all Lixivium; for fixt Air will not dissolve all Calculi, nor will any other Medicine we are yet acquainted with; therefore in some Cases Lixivium may be the proper remedy. — The best Alkali you can use is the common Caustic which you have in your hands every day ℈i of this Dissolved in Aq: Cinnam: ℔ss a teaspoonful of it given in Veal or Mutton broth &c is the best Caustic-Alkaline-Lixivium we have.

The Seltzer Waters have had good effects in some cases where I have used it for ye Stone. If you are called in during a violent Paroxysm — strong Opiates — oily Clysters — and the Semicupium are the only Remedies.

If the pain is very violent & frequent, & the Patient has not patience to go thro' a course of Medicines, then the Operation becomes necessary. —— Astringents of all kinds relieve pain in the Urinary passages; upon this principle the Uva Ursi is good.

Costiveness should be avoided by

the use of gentle Eccoprotics — as the Soap Pilules, Ol: Ricini &c — Bitters palliate almost all disorders of the Urinary passages independant of Calculi.

A large Stone in the Bladder is known by its weight, — while a smaller is distinguishable by the pain and irritation.

The Urine of a Person who has taken much of Mist: Salina is in a state of Fermentation & is found to come away with a hissing noise & to contain much fixt air.

Lythontriptics may be divided into three Classes, Viz. the Acid — the Alkaline — ~~as it will most readily dissolve that mucus which cements~~ and those of a neutral partaking of a Vegetable nature.

If there are symptoms of a large Stone — begin with the Alkaline as it will the most readily dissolve that mucus which cements the earthy particles together. — But if there is Gravel &c. begin with the Acid.

Mrs. Stevens's Medicine was first brot. to light in 1720; — Mr. Hartley has published the best acct. of it; — it consisted of nothing more than the Caustic Alkali & Soap — Nine parts of Calcined oyster shells to one part of Soap; (which last was added as a Laxative, as the first occasioned Costiveness) and made up in the form of an Elect:y. — This Medicine was found to excoriate the mouth and other parts as

it passed down; therefore Dr. White of Edinb.gh pro-posed giving Lime Water, which was the same Medicine only diluted with Water.

The common Caustic diluted is the best Lixivium we can use; it should be mixed in some Decoction as of Tansey — Flor. Cham: &c to disguise it; which will induce the Patient to continue its use, longer than when alone.

℞ Caust: Com: ʒij solv. in Decoct: Tans. ℔ij Let the gross Sediment be poured from the bottom & then cork up the Liquor in a Glass Vessel or Bottle & keep it from the air; the Dose of this Solution may be abt. ʒij three times a day increasing the Dose gradually; — the Drink sh. be all of the mucilaginous kind as Sy: Hordeat. Gu. Arab. solution — Linseed & Marsh-Mallow Teas or Decoctions, especially in symptoms of Pain. — The Diet should consist of Animal food, avoiding acid Fruits & Vegetables, Butter & Animal Fat.

To prevent the Medicines passing off from the Bladder too soon, and to abate the pain &c Opiates should be added; keeping the body soluble at the same time; and this constitutes the famous solvent of Adams

Dr. Saunders says we should begin with Alkaline Remedies & continue them for a time; and as they have a tendency to make the Animal Juices become putrid — we should

then change them for the Antiseptic ones, such as fixt Air &c;

Dr. Saunders kept a large Calculus in a Lixivium till it was quite soft; upon examining the Lixivium he did not find that it contained any fixt Air as it most certainly would - if the cementing principle of the Calculus had been fixt Air.—

Lecture 31st

The Dropsy

This is a Disease in which there is a preternatural collection of Water in the cavities of the Body;

In all cavities there is an exhaling system of Vessels from which the Water is constantly effused into these cavities for various uses, — and it is in health as constantly absorbed to prevent an accumulation.

Dropsies arise either from too much of this fluid being exhaled, or too little of it being absorbed; and the Causes of these may be many; as an increased impetus of ye Blood upon the exhalent Vessels (the quant.y of perspiration upon encreased exercise proves this)— The Apertures of these Vessels being enlarged — or their Coats more pervious than usual — and thereby producing a greater effusion: another and the third Cause is — the fluid that is sent to

these Vessels being too liquid and Watery, when both the Impetus upon the Vessels is natural & their Coats or apertures in a healthy state; — and this may be occasioned by too profuse evacuations &c.

All Arteries terminate either in Veins — secretory Ducts or exhaling Vessels (as has been already treated of in our former Lect:): When the Glands &c are obstructed in any particular part more Blood must be sent upon the neighbouring Vessels which remain pervious, as the exhalents &c.

Obstructed perspiration may be the Cause of Dropsies — if the secretion of Urine is not increased.

Sudden cooling when much heated often produces an Ascites, which is easily cured.

Whatever compresses the Veins & prevents the return of the Blood is the most frequent Cause, — by causing more Blood to flow upon the exhaling Vessels; — as obstructions upon the right Auricle of the Heart; obstructions in the Viscera &c. — For we find that Ligatures upon the Veins — obstructing the Course of the Blood will occasion Oedematous swellings: — A Ligature upon the Vena Cava of a Dog is soon followed by a Dropsy & speedy Death: — and from the same obstruction in the Hemorrhoids are produced; and this is the reason they are so often present in Dropsical Comp-

-laints when the Liver is obstructed; — tis then the Piles are most frequent; — hence pregnancy often occasions the Ascites; — and Polypi at the Heart, the Hydrops Pectoris; — and a ligature on the Jugular Vein, a dropsy of the Head; — a long contd. erect — anasarcous swellings upon the Legs, for which reason they more commonly appear at night; & as a supine position occasions Anasarca of the Head, this symptom most commonly appears in the morning. Dropsies are often occasioned by obstructed Hæmorrhoids — Menses &c their cause often so fixt as not to yeild to any methods that can be tried. — We should remember that the Operation of Tapping does not radically Cure.

Almost all parts that are Paralytic are apt to become Dropsical from relaxation.

Many Dropsies depend upon the thinness of the Mass of fluids, occasioned by profuse evacuations. The cutaneous and urinary secretions being diminished are often productive of Dropsies: and when great quantities have been drank in Fevers, the same effect has been produced; but there are more Dropsies produced by profuse Evacuations than from any other Cause.

Many peoples' Feet discharge considerable quantities of fœtid sweat, which when suppressed often occasions Dropsies.

When ruptured Lymphatics are

the cause, then there is no cure but by preventing the Exhalation, & this is to be done by exciting an Inflam= upon the part. All pressure upon the Veins acts by preventing absorption. Inguinal tumours by pressing upon the Lymphatics returning from the Thigh to the Abdomen produce a Dropsy of the Leg & Thigh.

All the Lymphatics are irritable and therefore when a palsey seizes a part, from alter= their sensibility they may be unable to pass on their Contents & by that means a Dropsy be occasioned.

We have now spoke of general, shall next speak of particular Dropsies, and first of the Ascites.

This is a preternatural collection of Water in the Abdomen between the Peritoneum & the Abdominal Vicera; — but it is often mistaken for other Diseases: — In the Ascites the Tumour is not circumscribed; it being towards the lower part of ye Abdomen; there is a fluctuation and the swelling always tends to the lowest side, as in turning from one side to the other: if the Abdomen is much distended there is less fluctuation: the true Ascites never produces much distension unless much Drink is taken: the Urine is secreted in small quantities & is high coloured with great sediment; the Breathing is difficult particularly in a supine posture. — Sometimes the Water is collected between the Peritoneum & the Abdominal Muscles; —

here the Tumour is more circumscribed, and on ye Anterior part of the Abdomen; and the Breathing not much affected without the Tumour is large, and it does not move its situation; — this is a kind of encysted Tumour, and is slow in its Progress: there is not much Thirst; the Urine & the Breathing are nearly as in the Ascites Vera, but as the Water is not in the Abdomen, it can't press with much freedom on ye Diaphragm which produces the Difficulty of Breath.. but it is with difficulty distinguished from the true Abdominal Dropsy. — Sometimes there are large Hydatids which are very difficultly distinguished.

The Progress of all encysted Tumours is slow; they begin in a Point & then stretch out in differen directions without any fluctuation; — when there are many Cysts, there is an unequal feel; — there are more weight and uneasiness in these, when in a depending posture, than in the other. — These are the Symptoms of the Dropsy of the Ovarium, which comes on in the advanced periods of Life; the Disorder first begins in the side; they progress and the Urinary secretion is little till the Tumour is very large.

Dropsies have been mistaken for pregnancies & pregnancies for Dropsies; — when they are complicated they are difficultly distinguished; in Pregnancy there is no fluctuation; the Tumour is higher and more protuberant, nor is there a change in its situation upon change of

Posture; — and the concomitant symptoms of Pregnancy should be attended to. — In the Ascites the Urine becomes diminished; — anasarcous swellings in the Feet ancles &c. proceed, reaching gradually till it gets to the Abdomen; — there is great thirst difficult Respiration, Dry Cough, costiveness general Lassitude, Wasting of the Habit, and the Disease is sometimes followed by Hemorrhages from the Lungs, Bowels &c — which point out Obstructions & Resistance to the Blood, in the Viscera: a Diseased Liver is more the Cause of Dropsies than any other Abdominal Viscus &c.

The Scrotum in Men & Labia in Women are distended in the high Stages of this Disorder. — There is difficult Respiration but in an erect posture. — There are Obstructions in the Liver & other Glands in the Abdomen. — There are Obstructions of accustomed Discharges, and the Lymphatics become distended in the Abdomen. — If a Schirrous in the Abdomen is the Cause — then the Disease is only to be palliated. — A sallow countenance shews the Liver to be affected.

Incysted Dropsies may be carried about many Years till their Bulk make them troublesome: — such are not to be cured by internal Remedies, as the parts become inorganic.

Jaundice & Wasting, Hemorrhage &c with a Dropsy are bad; but the Urines flowing freely & changing to a light colour, the Breathing's becoming

freer &c, are good symptoms.

Cure. When the Disorder proceeds from an increased action of the Arteries, — then obvi: that Impetus by local Bleeding is best.

When Inflam: of the Liver & Lungs are accompanied with Anasarcous swellings; — then small Bleedings with Cupping are proper; but we should be extremely cautious how we take Blood from Dropsical Patients, as the cause is most commonly weakness. Dropsies are best cured by promoting Absorption, Secretion and Evacuation, or sometimes by Paracentesis.

Absorption is principally assisted by Vomits; from their shock they act over the whole Body; — Purges, only upon the Intestines: But caution is necessary in the use of Vomits, when there are fixed Abdominal Obstructions; but in recent Dropsies we may use them with advantage to promote Absorption; — there are many instances of Cures being performed natural Vomit. in all Dropsies in young Habits, where the Liver & other Viscera are not much obstructed — Vomits are good; — Purging used at the same time will evacuate incredible quantities of Water; — Vomits at the same time promote both expectoration & Perspiration; for the action of Vomit: & Purging together I use the Tart: Emet: — in Syr: & Spir: Corn: — and sometimes the Elaterium alone to the quantity

of four grains; — this both Vomits & Purges: — for the same purpose Tart: Emetic in Pulv: Jalap:ii & Crem: Tart — Ipecac. Turpeth Min: Calomel &c

— Purging Dropsical Patients encreases their strength and not diminishes it. — Vitriol. alb: & indeed all kinds of Vomits are good; — but if the Cavity is much distended — if there are local Hæmorrhages or fixt pains — then I would avoid Vomiting.

Purging in Dropsies — nature points out, as she sometimes cures by a Spontaneous Diarrhea; but purges cure more effectually. — Dropsical Patients bear Purging much better than people in health — and the more active the Purges — the better, for instead of weakening — they restore the strength — therefore the more stimulating, the more serviceable they are in this Disorder.

I have began with the most Laxative, but find the most Drastic the best as they carry off most Water. — Jalap when it can be procured good is one of the best, but should be divided with some Dry Powder as Crem: Tartar, Nitre or Sugar to correct its resinous parts & prevent its Purging. — The Pulv: Basilicus is a very good form — I have used Elaterium with very great advantage.

— Boerhaave was very fond of Copper in the Volatile Alkali as a Purgative & Emetic and by its use he cured many. — The Lunar Pill by Bile is strong as the Lunar Caustic has been

used with advantage, half again the Dose; — but if it does no good — must do harm, therefore I prefer the Resinous to the Metallic Purges. — I have seen the expressed Juice of the Iris do good; in fact the certain & best method is by active Evacuations from the Primæ Viæ; Evacuations by Urine would do — provided we could promote them as easily as by Stool, but Diuretics are the most unsteady Operators in Nature; Squills in the preparation called Acet: Scill: or dry with Nitre are the best Diuretics: Squills do not spoil by Drying as most other Medicines do.

Two or three grains of the Dry Squills are equal to ʒß of the Acet: Scill: ; Opiates added to Diuretics make them more Diuretic. — I therefore use the Tra Thebaic: with the Acetum Scill: or the Vin: Antimon: which is much more Diuretic than when used by itself.

Dr Stork from Vienna has recommended Colchicum; its effects are similar to Squills; I would recommend you to try it yourselves. Bitter Infusions with Diuretic & Alkaline Salts sometimes promote Urine; any Bitters will ansr, whether Centaury — Gentian — Wormwood or Broom: a Decoction of Broom Sd. & its Salt cured Count Saxe of a Dropsy as Sydenham relates. Juniper Berries sometimes prove Diuretic; but you must change ye Remedies till you find what will best suit the

particular circumstances of ye. Patient.

I have lately joined the Ra Flor: Mart: with the above Diuretics or with the Decoct: of Horse Radish & Mustard; for Chalybeates Strength-en the Habit: — Mustard Seed — Garlick — Horse-Raddish &c are all Diuretic in their turn.

With regard to avoiding much Water on acct: of the great quantity collected; even when the Patient is parched with Thirst & earnestly craves for Drink, 'tis customary to deny the indulgence; but this practice I fear is carried too far; — there have been many instances where Patients have been turned out of Hospitals incurable of Dropsies & they have found a speedy Cure at the neighbouring Pump. — I think we should attend to & indulge these urgent cravings of Nature in this Disease as well as in acute Diseases. — Punch, we all know is a good Diuretic and as it is very agreeable — should be tried in these Cases; so that if we cannot cure by one means — we shall by another: But Water being collected out of the Reach of the Primæ Viæ as in Dropsies — is no reason we should be afraid in allowing it as Drink for fear of ye quantity.

A Discharge from the Skin is a desireable object in these Disorders, & for this purpose different means have been employed

as warm Bathing - the Flesh Brush &c; if this Discharge could be procured - it would be the best Remedy. After the Water is evacuated - ye Bark - Chalybeates - Exercise - chearful company & proper nourishment will be necessary

When all other methods fail we too late have recourse to the Operation; but we should begin with it, and then our Remedies would do the more good; - it must be allowed that many die after the Operation - but from what cause it is hard to determine. - I would therefore use it only early in the Disease & not when from the continuance of the Disorder the Viscera appears to be much diseased as they always are from long maceration in the collected Water. The Steams of Spt. Vini tend to hasten the Cure of Dropsies; so likewise do friction with Oil upon the Abdomen Calomel has of late been had recourse to in the Cure of Dropsies.

The Gu. Guaiacum with Gu. Gamboge in small quantities will remove Anasarcous swellings in the lower extremities; & punctures are more proper than Blisters.

Lecture 32

Apoplexy.

This is a Disease accomp.d with a loss or diminution of sense and voluntary motion;

—but the action of ye heart, Arteries & Respiration continue: In some there is the Apoplectic snoring.

Some are seized with this Disorder suddenly; and others are warned of its approach by a sense of weight, Giddiness, Heaviness, noise in the ears, a gradual Diminution of the senses & particularly of the sight.

Most kinds of sudden deaths are said to be Apoplectic, but this is wrong; — Dissection shews they may be occasioned by a great number of different causes.

Apoplexies are of two kinds & sanguineous; the latter — often from extravasated Blood; the former from an effused serosity & is most common in emaciated people & the Elderly.

Some particular persons seem to be more predisposed to the Apoplexy than others; — as those with large Heads, — short necks, — who eat and drink plentifully, — are sedentary and indolent, and those who are subject to Hemorrhages when young.

I think the Apoplectic period is between the 40th and 60th Years of Age.

Apoplexies are sometimes hereditary; they are more common after eating, when the Stomach is distended with food — pressing on the Venous Blood Vessels — and preventing the return of Venous Blood; Gravid Women are more subject to them than others, as in them there is a great quantity of Blood, determined to the Head &c. — Tumours

in the Neck — or whatever may occasion a stoppage of the Venous Blood — may occasion Apoplexies; as sometimes may Electric Shocks upon the Head, Lightening &c.

The Serous kind may be easily distinguished — as the Patient is drowsy prior to the Fit; — it depends upon a stagnation & extravasation of Water upon the Brain. — In the Old, — Phlegmatic & in those reduced by Evacuations, it comes on gradually; — and in this kind the Breathing is not so noisy as in the other. — Persons in this have sometimes Buried alive from their appearance, & unless a Polished surface or Candle is held to try the Breath, this mistake may often happen. — The Patient is remarkably drowsy with a Pale sunk Countenance; there is in this Species a depressed unequal, & more quick Pulse than in the other, frequently it is intermitting, & generally an effusion of Saliva from the mouth, sometimes in considerable quantities. This Species may happen from a dimin: of Watery secretions, — a stoppage of accustomed Evacuations, old sores &c. — and it sometimes terminates in a Palsey. All Apoplexies from external injuries may be refer'd to the Sanguineous Species.

There are some symptoms common to both; — as Head Ach — Giddiness — Loss of memory — sleepiness — Stupor — occasional Trem:

ons of the Lips — noise of the Ears &c

As this Disease increases, Respiration decreases. The Sanguineous seizes the Patient suddenly; the Countenance appears florid & the Eye half open and dim: — Whenever this symptom appears in Fevers &c 'tis bad, & denotes the Brain to be much affected. — There is a snoring, noisy Respiration, full, strong & slow pulse.

Immediately before or after the Fit the Patient finds a particular Palsy in some part of the Body particularly the Arm; but sometimes it does not come on till a day or two after the Apoplectic attack.

A convulsive motion of the Face in the Sanguineous Apoplexy is a bad symptom; as always the symptoms are worser — the nearer the part affected is to the Head. Sometimes both the Species of Apoplexy are combined: — An attention to the above symptoms is the only way to distinguish them: those in the sanguineous have frequently an effusion of Blood from the Nose &c. —

After Death — the Brain appears loaded with Blood, and the Lungs are very turgid. — But in the serous Apoplexy the Brain appears watery & collapsed, & sometimes there are Hydatids seen.

The Causes of this Disorder are various; particular forms of the Body favour it, too free feeding and a sedentary Life. — Opium, Hemlock, Poisons &c of the sedative kind will deprive the Muscles of the Will of their Actions, & produce it, as will Mephitic Vapours thrown from Charcoal,

Spiritous Liquors drank in too great Quantity & Hastily. It sometimes goes off itself by natural Evacuations, but generally terminates in a Palsy of one side; — if this does not happen before the 4th Day, we need not much fear it.

The Palsy seems to be the proper Crisis of this Disease. The Danger of Apoplectic Disorders seems to be from the effect they have upon Respiration; and from the State of this, we form our judgment.

A Fever follow.g both Apoplexy and Palsy is good. — If the Patient lives a week from the Stroke — he often recovers. — Convulsive appearances upon the Face, or upon the sound side are very unfavourable Symptoms, and denote a return of the Disorder. — The secon Fit is often Fatal.

Profuse cold sweating in the Serous Apoplexy is fatal. — All involuntary discharges either in or just out of the Fit are fatal symptoms. — The Speech to be much affected is bad.

Cure — first of the Sanguin.e Apop.y

The first thing to be done is to Bleed freely, as in the Temporal Artery: it will relieve more than open.g a Vein any where else; — the next place to be opened in preferance to the Arm, is the Jugular Veins &c: Cupping is preferable to open.g a Vein, but as the quant.y we are able to procure this Way is but small — we should open a large vessel

at the same time, the Patient lying supine with his Head raised; — and Bleeding is to be repeated as often as the symptoms require. — The Rule is not to Bleed after the symptoms of Palsy appear, but this is very wrong, for I have seen some Palsies where V.S. was the only remedy.

Cupping may be used when V.S. may be improper from the Patients weakness &c.

Stimulating Clysters and Purges should be used at the same time; for the Bowels being torpid are not properly affected with the usual Purges. — The Vapours of Tobacco & Colocynth — common Salt &c make the best Clysters. — The Sal. Cath: Amar: diluted and given in large doses does great good & powerfully relieves the Head. — In general more dependance may be laid on Purging than on Stimulants commonly used.

We should then Blister, particularly the Head; — or in case of very difficult Respiration a Blister may be applied to the Sternum. — The Head should always be shaved in Apoplectic Disorders. — Blisters should likewise be applied to the Paralytic side. but they should not be kept discharging, because they would weaken.

Internal Stimulants, as Volatile Alkalies, I believe are too freely used in the Sang. Apoplexy: Mustard Seed and Horse-Radish seem to be the best, as they keep the Body open and their operation is mostly confined to the Stomach &c.

It is good practice — after recov-

from the Sanguin.s Apoplexy to put a Seton in the neck the Drain often preventing a return of the Disorder.

Cupping; – taking a few ounces of Blood from the arm; – keeping the Body soluble by Aloetic Purges (as the Hemorrhoids would be of the greatest use); adhering to a light cooling diet, – boiled in preferance to roasted meat; using Chalybeate Waters, are the most likely means to prevent a return of the Complaint.

The treatment of the Serous Apoplexy must be different; that requires more Stimulants, and in that we should be more sparing of the Lancet; – Cupping being preferable to general Bleeding: – More active Emetics as the Tart. Emet: are ye best – to rouse the Patient. (Emetics are good in ye Palsy where the Head is much affected). – Blisters to the Head and lower extremities, and the use of the Volatile Stimuli may be more freely used than in the Sang. Apoplexy. — If it proceeds from the obstruction of any accustomed discharge.

The Bark, Chalybeates and other Tonic Remedies are of great service to prevent a relapse. The Valerian with the Volatile Remedies are good in the Serous Apoplexy.

Preventing a determination upon the Head by keeping the Body soluble is necessary.

I have lately experienced the good effects of the Arum Root in the Torpor &c after

Apoplexies; - in its recent state it is a powerful Stimulant, but by drying it looses this power & becomes so mild as to be made into Bread for Food for the Inhabitants of many parts of Sweden; tis best kept as a Conserve - as Gingarde: the dose in that form is ten or 15 grains two or three times a day.

I would try to keep the Body soluble by Mustard Seed; as it does not loose its power of Operation by being used any length of time as most other Remedies do.

The Apoplexy often ends in a Palsy, which and its other causes we shall next consider

Of the Palsy

This is a disorder in which there is a Diminution of the power of an Organ. - It is differently denominated as different parts are affected; — An Hemiplegia when one side is affected, and this is the most common after Apoplexies, tis generally accompd. with a loss of sensation.

When the disorder is universal tis denominated Apoplexy; - when partial - Palsy. A Palsy with Stupor, Drowsiness &c, is like an Apoplexy. — When the leg of one side and the arm of the other tis then called Hemipl: transversalis.

This disorder is very frequent in this Country, & is peculiar to all Ages, Sexes & constitutions; tis to be met with in Infancy and Childhood, but most commonly - in advanced

Life. The Predisposition to this Disorder is the same as the Apoplexy; — 'tis more common in Winter than Spring, & is often preceeded by Apoplectic symptoms. It often arises in Children from an affection of the Primae Viae, Worms, insolable Mucus, great Irritation &c, and in these cases are best cured by Purging. ——— It often follows the Colica Picton— & other Colics but whether from the Sedative power of Lead upon the Bowels and thence by Sympathy, I cannot say. It often depends upon Gouty affections where the Stomach is much affected.

Violent Fevers sometimes terminate in Palsies; — there was an instance in Guy's Hospital, where this was the Case; and she was cured by Bark - Chalybeates and other Tonics; — as the Heat came into the parts, the Patient gradually recoverd. Difficult Labours, Pressure and other accidents upon the Spine, often preceed Palsies.

High degrees of Scurvy, Chronic Rheumatisms &c often end in Palsies.

The parts are often in much Pain even when the motion is lost & this is not a bad symptom. Venereal complaints ending in Palsy require the use of Mercurials.

Fear, Grief, Anger, obstructed Discharges; repelled eruptions, Wounds of the Head & the application of Sedatives to particular parts,

as Opium, Lead (as p the Experiment of Dr. Monro, the Legs of Animals have been rendered Paralytic by Opium) &c have all occasioned Palsy.

When the Palsy attacks one side, the Pulse is slower and softer in the affected Side than in the other. — Some degree of Fever often attends and is a good symptom. The proximate Causes of Palsy are various; — a Deficiency of the Brain's secretions, or of the nerves of particular parts; if it originally depends upon the Head, then the general symptoms preceed.

Palsies are harder cured in those in advanced Life than in the Young; in Children often cured; harder to be cured in Winter than in Summer. The Mouth's being distorted — Voice chang'd — Respiration & Deglutⁿ impeded, are all bad symptoms.

If Palsy is preceeded by Apoplexy the patient is subject to a relapse. — If Cold or the Scurvy is the Cause, there is less danger.

If the Paralytic part is cold & emaciated 'tis bad, as are the coming on of convulsive motions.

A Fever coming on — with Pain in the part, and a spontaneous discharge are good symptoms.

Cure of Palsy.

Nature (tho seldom) sometimes cures this Disorder by a Fever coming on. —

In Plethoric Habits the Hæmorrhoids appearing afford relief. Whatever greatly excites the Passions afford relief, as Joy, Love &c

We should endeavour to excite Heat, by Exercise, keeping Warm and Stimulus.

The indications in the Cure of Palsy are three - 1st under certain circumstances to promote evacuations - 2ndly to excite Heat and the circulation - and 3dly by a nutritive and restorative ~~Medicine~~ Regimen to prevent a relapse.

Under what circumstances are we to use Evacuations? While the Head is affectd with Giddiness, Vertigo, noise in the Ears, Stupor, & the Eyes with Blindness, the Leeches and Cupping may be employed here preferable to general Bleeding - An habitual Drain or Issue in the Neck should be used. Some say we are not to bleed after the Palsy has come on, but my observation shew Bleeding to be highly proper & serviceable many times. - The Bowels should be kept open; the more drastic Purges are required as the Extract: Cath: sharpened with Calomel; Sem: Sinap: Tra Sacra, Decoct: Sen: & Rad Jalap:; and when they are opened, then the Pil: Rufi may be employed for a constancy to keep them so; and these kind of Purges are better much than the Neutral

Salts as they both derive from the head & promote the Piles at the same time.

In Paralytic Diseases of elderly people who are Phlegmatic — Emetics are very servi=ceable; — even the Turpeth Min: & Vitr: alb: have been employed with success, but I think the Tart: Emetic & other antimonials are sufficient.

In the Palsy there is often a difficulty in Vomiting, from the torpid state of the Stomach, & therefore larger doses will be required than in Health. — Vomits are particularly proper when there is great drowsiness &c. — When V.S. is improp=er then Vomits will frequently rouse the Patient.

The Sudorific Plan I do not find to be attended with advantage; it only weakens the Pat=ient. — In all Apoplexies tending to Palsy there is profuse sweating. — Purging, Setons, topical Bleeding &c, are much better,

2nd Intention: — the torpid powers are to be roused, by exciting Heat, Fever &c; as by Electricity, Stimulating Remedies, Motion &c.

The Winter is unfavorable to Palsy, but the Spring is good, as we see in all dormant Animals, as the Batt, which is really Paralytic dur=ing the Winter, but the returning Spring by putting their Juices in Motion restores them to life and activity: — Hence the use of warm Bathing equal to 100 Degrees. We see when there is a wasting and

privation of motion — pumping Warm Water of 119 degrees of Farenheits Thermometer, or as those of Bath 114 degrees has a most happy effect & better than general Bathing; ye weight of the Water from the Pump is much more serviceable than the simple Bathing without it. — But we should be cautious how we use the Warm Bath in those who are of a full Plethoric habit, least we heat too much, & for this reason local is super than general Bathing.

The Paralytic parts should be kept Warm wrapt in Flannel. Palsies from Colica Pictonum more good is to be done in those than Apoplexy. — When from the Gout, — to be treated in the same manner. 2nd Cation — the Body should be kept soluble with the Pil: Rufi

A fever coming on upon a Palsy tends to cure it — but we have but little in our power to excite a fever, as the Cold Chill &c is necessy to its production. — This Fever is more serviceable than any Stimulants; and the best method to raise a Fever is by bathing in the Sea, which from the Stimulus of the Salt answers better than the Cold bathing, hence we see the weak & emaciate Patients bear Sea bathing when they will not the Cold Bath

When the Head is much affected, & from the sense of a heavy dull tearing pain — life seems to be about returning to the parts, they should use the bath.

as above — But if both sensibility are entirely gone, then warm Pumping is better than Cold Bathing. — The Cold Bathing does not seem to me to act from the astringent power of exciting Fever.

After the Patient comes out of ye Bath — Friction &c should be used, to bring heat into the Diseased and Torpid parts, as the propriety of using the Cold-Bath is judged off from the succeeding Heat upon coming out; but if the Patient continues a long time shaking with cold and no Fever follows, then it is a proof the Bath is too Cold for the Patients strength.

The following are directions respect. Electricity — There are two ways of using Medical Electricity; — one is by sitting upon a Non-Electric Body & communicating with the Machine; — that is the gentlest way of drawing sparks from the parts. The other method is by drawing the shock thro' the part; but we should be careful that the strength of the shock be confined to the part.

The effect of Electricity is an acceleration of ye Circulation, of the motion of the Heart and moving powers ~~than~~ increase of the Animal Heat, and of all the Secretions, but more particularly of the Electrified parts: E. G. if the body is only kept in contact with the Machine the Pulse & are quickened; — if the Shock is general then a general sweating ensues; — if near the Eye tears

flow; if near the Ear, an increase and secretion of Wax & if near the Womb — the Menses often flow — It hath also other effects as that of exciting growth in emaciated Limbs; — the Hair upon the Head, — and Beard upon the Chin, by shocks upon these parts, — which prove its power of promoting heat and growth in the part electrified; — and the same effects are produced upon Plants that vegetate in an electric air.

Cautions. You should be cautious of Electrif.g those of a full Habit of Body, & where the Head is much affected. Only drawing Sparks should be first used; — being the mildest and easiest method; they should be drawn from the paralytic parts. —— If the fingers of a Paralytic Limb are contracted they are immediately relaxed upon the Sparks being taken. — After Electrifying — the ~~Sparks being taken~~ part should be kept warm. — When the disorder does not depend upon an original defect in the Head, then it is easiest cured by Electricity.

After the Patient has been used to the Sparks, proceed to the Shock.

As Electricity excites Heat & increases motion it is of great use in the Chronic Rheumatism. It has been recommended to draw Sparks from a gouty foot, to occasion a regular fit of the Gout, and hath been tried with advantage.

The reason why we do not oftener cure Paralytic Disorders by Electricity — is our not continueing it long enough; — we should not despair till we have tried it two or three months; as sometimes it has cured in three months, tho' the Patient did not seem to be better after two months trial. The external Stimulants in the Palsy is the Volatile Alkali, the Flesh Brush, or friction with a coarse Cloth &c — but the Ol. Succini is the best. — Poultices of Horse-Radish & mustard Seed are serviceable to Stimulate; — it is not a Discharge which is so much wanted, therefore Open Blisters are not proper as by their discharge they weaken. Whipping the part with stinging Nettles has done service. The internal Stimulants are many and various, but Infusions of the Horse-Radish and mustard Seed made into a Syrup are the best; as the Mustard keeps the Bowels open. — Sydenham recommends Bals. Peruv:, as a Specific for Palsy after Colica Pictonum; — Gu. Guaiac: with Volatiles are proper. The Bals: Polych: strengthens the Stomach and sits better than the Volatiles; — but the neutral Salts and Saline Remedies should be avoided. The Ol: Origan: is a good Stimulant & is too much neglected. — The Ointment

made with the Volatile Alkali & oil has sometimes done good. The Patient should use an Animal & nutritious Diet; frequent frictions should be employed, and the Fingers &c of the Diseased Limb often moved. Electricity has been found by Mr. Ferguson to do good in the Chronic Rheumatism — Eruptions upon the Heels — in Winter Gutt: Serena &c. If the Arm is affected it is with more difficulty cured than the Leg &c, as it is nearer the Heart.

Lecture 33d.

On the Epilepsy

This is to be considered in the light of a convulsive Disease, & is attended by a total Abolition of the Senses — both external & internal, — violent Spasmodic contractions & convulsive motions in different parts of the Body. —

It may be either symptomatic or an Idiopathic Disease: — thus we very often find it precede the attack of the Small Pox, an Attendant on Worms — Teething in Children & in various other Cases.

The Causes of it may be either accidental or Hereditary. As it is a Species of Spasmodic Disease — it — like others of the same Species — attacks the relaxed irritable Habits, as

Women & Children more than Men.

Some have no previous notice of the Fit's attack — while others on the contrary are alarmed by a dimness of sight — difficulty in hearing — noise in the Ears, disagreeable Taste in the mouth attended by a copious flow of Saliva, a Dilatation of ye Pupil & alteration in the Colour of the Iris, Palpitation of the Heart, Yawning, Contraction of the Abdominal Muscles, a Sense of Heat in the superior & internal Parts — while the extremities are exceedingly cold, the Urine flows pale, crude and in large quantities; at last the patient falls suddenly deprived of all sensation whatever & consequently of Voluntary motion — Violent convulsions shake every muscle particularly those of the Head & Neck; the Palpebrae shake — open and shut with great celerity; the Teeth shut with Violence, the Breathing becomes laborious, the Pulse are wholly uncertain, sometimes slow & within a few minutes as quick as may be; there is a foaming at the Mouth — The Faeces — Urine & semen are discharged involuntary; — a nausea & retching to Vomit is very observable during the Fit, & there is also a very copious Perspiration.

When the Fit goes off the senses sometimes wholly return, but it oftener happens that they are imperfect, which imperfection increases as the Disease becomes Habitual, and at last renders the Patient little — if any thing better

than a Idiot.

The general Causes of Epilepsy — are luxurious Diet, Plethora, Sedentary Life — Assiduous Study — violent exertions of mind or Body — profuse Venery — suppressed or obstructed Evacuations as Piles, Menses, Discharge from Issues, Ulcers &c — the Fumes of Charcoal. — Sulphur; Vapours arising from Fermented Liquors & the like all tend to produce the Disease; — but it is most common to Children & Hysteric Women from their increased irritability; — in the latter it has been mistaken for the common Hysteric Fits.

The bad conformation of the Head sometimes occasions this Disease & then it is incurable. — Affections of the Mother during Pregnancy are also reckoned among the hereditary Causes.

Diagnosis.

The Epilepsy may be distinguish'd from the Apoplexy by the violent spasmodic contractions of the Muscles which attend it during the whole Fit, whereas in the latter they only attend in the beginning of it and that too in as violent degree. — In the latter too — there is a strong full Pulse & noisy Respiration — which are ~~always~~ wanting in the Epilepsy. — In the Catalepsy — there is no convulsion but the Patient remains in the same place & position he is placed in — without sense or motion. — It may be distinguished from the Hysteric Fit — by the entire loss of sense, which seldom or never happen in that Disease, and there is no foaming

at the mouth or sudden falling of ye Patient.

Prognosis.

This should depend on the nature of the Disease & violence of the symptoms; — nor should it ever be favorable unless when it is a symptomatic Disease. The less the mind is affected — the better, as its frequent termination is in Madness, Idiotism (or that is most common) Melancholy.

The hereditary Disease is incurable — whatever be the Cause, nor is otherwise if it lasts longer than the age of Puberty. — The less sudden it seizes — the more favorable is the Disease. — If the Disease attacks a Pregnant Woman — she generally aborts.

If it comes on in the night — it is thought to be an unfavourable Circumstance. — The Disease may prove fatal by terminating in Apoplexy from the Obstruction of the Venous Blood — by the violent Spasms about the neck; — or in Palsy, which last however seldom occurs.

The Cure will depend on several circumstances & will differ — as it is palliative & used during the Fit or Radical — & employed during the interval: — With regard to the first — all stimulating Applications will be unnecessary till the senses are returning. — Vomits should be avoided unless in Cases of Poison, during the Fit, as they tend to bring on Apoplexy. — Bleeding will be necessary during the Fit — especially if the Patient be Plethoric.

The Radical cure will vary according to the Cause in general — whether it be owing

to another Disease as it happens in Children, — or Idiopathic. — In the former — if Worms are the Cause — or Teething is —, the proper Remedies should be prescribed to them independant of the Epilepsy.

The Indications of Cure are in general 4 in Number. — 1st the body is to be rendered less irritable. — 2nd the occasional Causes are to be avoided. — 3rd the Habit which favors their return is to be destroyed & 4th the symptoms during the Fit are to be palliated. — The first & 3d are to be effected by Warm Corroborant Medicines & Diet. —

— Good air, Exercise & Diet of the nourishing Kind, ~~the~~ moderate use of Wine and the Cold Bath, will be of the utmost service.

Indulgence in Sleep, Wine, Exercise, Tea or the like will be very necessary: in the mean while we must use a corroborant course of Medicines, consisting of Aromatic Spicy Astringents — The Bark & Bitters which are exceedingly well adapted; for the same purpose the Visc. Quercin: is in use. — Preparations of Steel will be highly advantageous, if no Hemorrhagic Disposition or Plethora render their use dangerous.

Copper has been used with success in this Disease; its best preparation is the Cuprum Ammoniacale; but as this Medicine is very apt to Vomit, it is very necessary that the Dose of it should be very small & that too joined wt. some Aromatic Species.

In order to follow the 2d Indicat:

-ion, that of preventing or avoiding all the occasional Causes, we should pay a strict regard to them, as I have described them before; — looking over high Places — turning round quickly or the like

Frequent Vomiting during the Interval is strongly recommended by Dr. De Haen of Vienna. Costiveness should be carefully avoided and any Evacuation which may have been suppressed — should be restored by the proper means.

Antispasmodics are very powerful in postponing the Fit but do not radically cure the Disease; hence they are only a palliative means to be used at — or near the approach of ye Fit: — Of this Species are Musk, Opium, Ether, Ol: Animale, Tanaceti, Castor, Assafætid:, Valerian &c all which may be occasionally used, but a larger dose is necessary than is commonly given especially of the Valerian of which instead of ʒss — ℥ss has been given in a Day without the least inconveniency by Dr. Thomlinson (Hayes)

Chorea Sancti Viti or
St. Vitus's Dance

This is a convulsive Disease attended with a ludicrous & involuntary motion of the Arms, Legs and Head; — Its nature seems to be the same with other convulsive Diseases; & Palsy frequently precedes or succeeds it. — When this Disease attacks Children (which is but

seldom / it is for the most part owing to Worms in ye Intestines

Women are supposed to be more subject to it than men.

Dr. Sydenham recommends strong Purgatives in general in the Cure of this Disease — but carries it to such a length as even to cause Debility — which must be erroneous

The Anthelmintic Medicines will be most likely to succeed in Children; as Rhubarb & Calomel, — Gamboge — tho' the most acrid Purgative we are acquainted with, may be taken by Children with safety owing probably to the vast quantity of Mucous which lines their Primæ Viæ.

A Clyster of Oil & Assafœtid: is one of the best Anthelmintics known & particularly in the Ascarides. Tin will be of the greatest service but should be carried out of ye Body within twelve or 14 hours by the use of some Drastic Anthelmintic Purgative; — as its Anthelmintic quality does not so much depend on its weight as some have imagined — as to its containing a large proportion of Arsenic in its Combination. — After the use of Anthelmintics as above directed, it will be necessary to enter your Patient in a course of Bark, as a tonic Medicine in order to brace up & restore the due tone & action of the soft parts.

Tho' the above method is the most proper in Children — as in them the Disease is owg to Worms; yet in old People we must consider it as a Palsy & treat it accordingly with Stimulating —

-acid - and tonic Medicines & applications: — for this purpose Bark with Steel will be exceedingly serviceable; - Blisters, and Volatiles externally applied - will also be of use - as will the Rad: Valer: Sylv: — The cold Bath has also been used with success. — The parts affected should be subject to frequent friction with Flannel or a flesh-Brush & the Cure be finished by proper Air - Exercise & a due regard to the non-naturals.

Of the Emprosthotonus — Opisthotonus — Tetanus & locked Jaw.

All these Diseases are only Species of the same Disease & differ in symptoms only as they affect different Muscles: - the treatment consequently must be the same. — We shall here only describe the latter - the locked Jaw and its method of cure.

As in the Emprosthotonus - the Muscles of the Breast are affected with a Spasmodic contraction — the Opisthotonus - those of the Back, and in the Tetanus - both back & Breast, - so in the Disease before us, the Muscles of the lower Jaw become the seat of the Disorder. - This is so dangerous an affection that unless the symptoms are removed in four Days - Death speedily ensues.

Moisture and sudden cold applied to an irritable Habit - as is common in Warm Climates - are the most common causes; - as also the external application of any acid and

irritating substance; - thus the prick of a thorn or needle, the Splinters of Bones in Fractures or ye like.

The intentions of Cure - are 1st to overcome the present Spasm - and 2ndly to prevent a Relapse. +We have hitherto trusted the Cure of this Disease to Opiates - as being the most powerful antiSpasmodics we are acquainted with: - They are used in all forms and immense quantities; - Dr. Huck says he has ~~given~~ known ℥iv of the L.L. given in the Space of 24 Hours. - It should not be exhibited by the Mouth alone, but by way of Clysters also; - nay some strongly recommend its external use - particularly Dr. Moore, who used it by way of Poultice to advantage.

The Warm Bath applied as high as the Umbilical Region, will be one of ye best and most certain Remedies of relaxing the Spasms of the Inferior part. - Cupping with Scarification will be of some service. - Camphor is a Sudorific Sedative & Musk also is of the same Species, hence these Medicines are joined with Opium with the greatest propriety. - If the Camphor be dissolved in Æther (which is an antispasmodic of great efficacy) it will be attended with advantages. - Blisters will be of service applied to the Neck or behind the Ears.

If the Spasms become more general, the Spine should be rubbed with the Volatile Liniment, or a Mixture of Camphor & Æther. in

Costiveness must be prevented by the use of Purging Medicines frequently exhibited, which should be of the most stimulating Species, as Colocynth: for instance in a Glyster

On the Catalepsy.

This – tho' a very rare Disease I have had the opportunity of seeing twice. —

Contrary to all other Diseases of the same Species, we here have no Convulsions; – the Patient remains devoid of all his Senses & motionless – in the same position in which he was seized; unless his limbs are moved by some of the Bye-standers, then they will keep in the posture they were placed in.

This Disease attacks the most irritable Habits like all others of the same Nervous Species; & its causes are in general the same. – Cold, affections of ye Mind & in Children – for the most part – Worms.

Bleeding in the Fit will be sometimes necessary – from the Jugular Veins or Temporal Artery. — The strongest Emetics are very necessary & useful & often prove effectual.

The Volatile Alkali, Rad. Asari and other Sternutatories should be applied to the Nose.

Valerian – Castor, Asafoetid & other Antispasmodics should be used, and after the Paroxysm is gone off – the Habit should be strengthened with Steel, Aromatics, Bark &c in order to prevent a relapse; and if there is reason

to think that a suppressed Discharge of any kind is is the Cause — we should supply it by Issues &c

Lecture 34th

Hysteric & Hypochondriac Diseases. —

These are such as Physicians have generally termed Nervous, Flatulent, & Spasmodical Complaints, & what are vulgarly called the Vapours.

The Predisposing cause — or that state of Body which is most favorable for the attacks of these Disorders, is the tender — delicate & extremely irritable Habits; — those who are supplied with a small stock are most subject to these Complaints. — Persons at the Age of Puberty & at the time of the final disappearance of the Menses, — Women who are barren or Widows are more particularly liable to the attacks of Flatulent Disorders.

The Occasional Causes are violent effect upon the Passions — as Love, fear, Joy, Anger &c; particular Odours or smells; great light, sudden changes of the Atmosphere or Body; suppression of the accustomed Secretions & Evacuations, particularly those of the Uterus; — a too great discharge of any of them; — improper food either in quantity or Quality, all which will more or less tend to produce the effect of these Diseases — the Ignorance of which

seems to be only in the Name, or as they attack the Man or Woman. — The Hysteric Passion attacks only Women & is attended by the following symptoms; — The Patient feels as if a Ball of Wind was sent up within the Hypogastrium, which by degrees gets into the Oesophagus, where it threatens the Patient with instant suffocation: — this is called the Globus Hystericus, & is caused by Spasmodic constrictions of the Intestines, by which the Air is forced upwards to the Stomach and thence to the Oesophagus. — The Breathing is sometimes very difficult from a Spasmodic ~~constr~~ Affliction of the Intercostal Muscles; and the Face during the Fit looks red and florid; — the whole Body is frequently convulsed, & there are violent Fits of laughing & crying; the Patient looses her Voice and Senses become greatly impaired; — flying Pains are felt over the whole Body; — when the Fit does not suddenly cease a great lassitude comes on, & the Tears run down the Face in great abundance; — frequent sensations of Cold are succeeded by flushings of Heat which may be perceived in the Countenance; — during the Fit the Urine is very pale; as is often observed in other Spasmodic Diseases, & is discharged involuntary, as are also the Faeces in some particular Cases. — Sometimes a discharge from the Womb ends the Fit. Sometimes a Vomiting will attend the Fit; at others a foaming at the Mouth will lead the observer to mistake it for an Epilepsy. —

All these symptoms however are not to be expected in every case, but will vary as often as the Case itself. There are said to be three Species of the Hysteric Disease. — The Plethoric — or that happen from fullness of Blood — which is known by the Countenance's being very red & florid &c. — The Hysteric Disease arising from an Obstruction of the Menstrual Discharge; — in this Species the Fits are very severe and frequent, at certain Periods when the Menses are expected. — Both these Species may be palliated if not cured by Bleeding, but the latter is most effectually cured by the return of the Obstructed Evacuation — I knew a Lady who instead of the Menses — had a fluor albus once a Month, which was inadvertantly checked and the Hysterics was brot. on her by that means — in the severest manner, — on restoring the Discharge however — her health was perfectly recovered.

The Hysterica Libidinosa is a Species different from either of ye former, and is very fully described by Dr. Astruc — who had very great opportunities of observing it in France — where it is very common from the Warmth of the Climate & the luxurious Diet, made use of in that Country: — This Species is very properly denominated the Furor Uterinus by most Authors who have treated on the subject. —

Prognosis. The Hysteric Disease is in

general attended with little or no danger to the Patient; good health mostly intervenes the several Fits. — When it arises from Plethora the cure is very difficult. — If the Disease happens to Young Women — it seldom leaves them till the 40th or 50th Year — when it often goes off of itself.

If the Menses are obstructed — a restoration of that discharge will generally perfect the Cure. When great weakness — brot. on by large Discharges of Blood — or the like, is the Cause, it is very difficult of Cure. The Cure may be divided into two indications; — to strengthen the nervous influence and to render its distribution more equal; — & to moderate the great irritability of the Habit; — taking care at the same time to avoid the occasional Causes.

There is little to be done during the Fit — besides applying Spirits &c to the Nostrils which will sometimes prove very serviceable.

The Bye standers should always put something into the Patients mouth in order to prevent the Tongue from being cut by the sudden shutting of the Teeth. With respect to a radical Cure if a nausea should be present, a Vomit will often do good; and an Opiate joined to the Fœtid Gums should be administred soon after its Operation; but shd. not be repeated often, as it will tend greatly to relax the Habit & increase the Disease. — If the Menses

are obstructed, — the use of the Fœtid Gums — Galban Assafœtida & particularly Myrrh — will be very advantageous. — These will be greatly assisted — if the Habit be relaxed and the irritability very considerable, — by the use of the Bark — Steel, and other Corroborants, join'd to the bitter aromatic Medicines. — Mineral Waters will often do great service. — Cold Bathing will be highly advantageous if the Patient is not Plethoric. — Assafœtida is one of the best Antispasmodic Medicines we can here make use of, but must yeild the preference to Myrrh when the Menses are obstructed.

Dr Whytt of Edinburgh — the best Author which can be consulted on the subject, is of Opinion, that tho' we can often palliate the symptoms, yet when the Habit is relax'd, a Cure becomes wholly impracticable.

The Food must be nourishing & of easy digestion; — all fat Meats, high Sauces, meat suppers are altogether improper & should be avoided; too much Food should not be taken into the Stomach at a time, & the common drink shd be Brandy or which is better — Wine & Water. — Moderate Exercise, especially on Horse-back. — should be used. — Frictions with the Flesh-Brush or coarse Linen Cloaths will be very serviceable; — but above all things let it be remember'd to go early to Bed, & to rise as early in the morning.

An Epilepsie is sometimes join'd wth

the Assafœtida in case of Spasms, with some success, but we should be very careful in its use as it has sometimes, so far from alleviating symptoms — produced absolute Raving and madness.

If Costiveness proves troublesome to the Patient — it must be removed by the Aloetic Pills or the Tinct: Sacra — Camphor, Russia Castor & Musk, are good Antispasmodics, & may be used with advantage occasionally

Aloes, Soap and Assafœtida — made up into the form of Pills — will be the best Medicine to remove costiveness.

In order to remove the Nausea and Vomitg which sometimes takes place, if an Emetic — which I before took notice of — cannot be complied with, or should prove ineffectual the common Saline Draught with Opium will do service and should be given during the act of Effervescence.

Of the Hypochondriac Passion

Let it suffice to say that it differs from the Hysteric Disease merely as it affects the Male Sex; — that the Globus Hystericus is not here to be met with and that the Disease seems to be the more confined to the Hypochondriac Region. Care and anxiety in general produce it, a want of Business to be in order to divert the mind, — strong Purgat~~ions~~ives, — large Evacuations, — Debilitating Diseases, — a free use of

Spirit. Liquors, — suppressed Evacuations as the Hemorrhoids for instance.

It is attended by great flatulency — Spasmodic constrictions of the Alimentary Canal, Eructations, Indigestion, moveable Pains in different parts of the Abdomen, Palpitation of the Heart, Spasmodic constrictions of the thorax, slow small Pulse and sometimes intermitting great lowness of the spirits, frightful Dreams, Melancholy apprehensions, which sometimes make them exceedingly afraid of Death, & at other times as eager to run into its embraces, in which latter case they often commit suicide. — It often affects people at the Age of Puberty & at 50 or upwards. — It is very remarkable that those who have this Disease are very subject to the Piles: I know a gentleman of Devonshire whose name is Cranch, he had been subject to the Piles from his infancy to the 22. year of his age, then meeting with an ignorant Practitioner in Physic, on his Representations of the inconvenience of the Hemorrhoidal Discharge, consented to have it entirely stopped, which was accordingly done; Within ten Days of this time he grew reserved & melancholy which symptoms increased to such a degree as to impair his senses, and during the space of three Years he was confined to his Room; — at the expiration of which period how-

-over — but nature took the only way to relieve him, which she effectually did by a profuse Hemorrhoid-al Discharge; on which he presently grew more composed & began to talk rationally; — the Disch-arge cont.d at intervals, & at length the poor Gent: recovered almost entirely the use of his mental & Corporal Faculties & now resides at Plympton Maurice in the County of Devon —

On dissecting of those People who have been subject to this Disease, the Veins of ye Liver & Spleen are observed to be more large and turgid than ordinary, & that each of those Viscera is sometimes Schirrous.

The Cure of the Hysteric Disease will serve as a Rule for that of the Hypochondriac. — it should like the former consist of antisp-asmodic & corroborant Medicines Valerian is more particularly to be recommended in this Disease & should be used in very large nay even unlimited quantities if the Stomach will bear it. If the Disease should be occasioned by an obstruction of the Hemorrhoidal or other Disch-arges, Pills composed of Rhubarb — Gum Ammoni: & Soap sh.d be used to keep the Body open.

On the Different Species of Cholics

Every Pain in the Intestines is denominated a Cholic; — as the Seat of it was form-

-cily supposed to exist in the Colon.

There are properly four Species of Cholics; — the Bilious, — Flatulent, Spasmodic, & Cholica Pictonum.

The *Bilious Cholic* is known by a great thirst, fever and bitter taste in the mouth, a Vomiting and Purging of Bile, violent pain diffused over the whole Abdomen, more particularly fixed however in the Umbilical Region, especially if the Jejunum an Ilium are affected; — but if the Duodenum be the more immediate seat of this Disease the Pain in the Back is more severe; — from the Violence of the Pain inflamm^{n} often ensues & the Disorder frequently terminates in a Cholera Morbus, from which indeed there is little or no difference; but that the Bilious Cholic is not so violent as the other, the symptoms differing only in degree.

— It is sometimes difficult to distinguish the Cholic from the Nephritis or inflam^{n}. of the Kidneys, It may however be proper to observe here that the retraction of the Testicle & the Paralysis or numbness of the Thigh so seldom absent in the Nephritis is wholly absent in this Disease. — Again the Vomi^{g} of bilious matter here affords great relief, whereas that Discharge is only symptomatic in the Nephritis.

The Cause may be owing to any thing that may increase the quantity of bilious matter or secretion: — active Vomits, animal

Animal Food &c. — (Vide Chol: Morb:)

A Flatulent Cholic is easily known from the frequent Eructations & Discharges of Wind both upwards and by the Anus; — the Pain is here not fixt but varies according to the situation of the Air in the Intestines. — This Species is owing to Air bred in the Intestinal Canal, by Vegitable and other flatulent Foods, — depends chiefly on indigestion and attends Hysteric Women mostly. — The Cure will depend much on strengthening the Digestive Faculties, by Bitters and Aromatic Medicines, which at the same time will promote discharge of the offending Canal: — Gum: Galban:, Assafœtida, Cardomom &c.

The Spasmodic Cholic chiefly attacks People of a tender nervous and irritable Habit, as Hysterical & Hypochondriacal for instance. — It is frequently attended by Vomitgs, which is frequently very violent, — obstinate Costiveness; — the Pain comes on by Fits, — is moveable in the Intestinal Canal & is most relieved by a discharge of Wind; — there is no Pain to the touch nor Fever — as in an Inflamn: of the Intestines.

If the Patient be disposed to Vomit much, it is better to give him an Infus: of Cham: than to suffer him to retch on an empty Stomach. — Lest the Disease should arise from acrimony in the Intestines — it will be proper to administer a Dose of Rhubarb and a Glyster during its Operation, which will greatly relieve. — The Warm Bath will be often necessary to abate the Spasm, and will fully ansr. the purpose for the same intention. — Also

it will not be improper to join an Opiate with the Purgative you make use of as its Operation would otherwise increase the Spasm. — The Vomiting should be abated by the use of Opiates, as it is only symptomatical & may produce bad consequences.

An Opiate may be joined to the Common Saline Draught with Aq: Menth: Pip: with great propriety.

A teaspoonful of Æther will produce the best carminative effects, especially if joined to the Spirit: Aromat:

A Warm Liniment, or the Emplast: e Cymino is generally applied to the Abdomen with some small prospect of success.

If from the violence of ye Pain an Inflamm: is threatened & the pain becomes fixt, Blisters will be absolutely necessary.

The last Species of Cholic we shall speak of, is — the Cholica Pictonum so called from the Province of Poictou in France where it is very common; or as some say from Pictonus a Painter, because he uses Lead in his Paint; that Metal having been of late supposed to be the Cause; — what seems to favor this Hypothesis, is, — that Painters — Plumbers &c are subject to it. — A Quant: of Sacc: Saturn: taken into the Stomach is supposed to produce the same effect. — Those however who embrace this opinion still allow that it seems to be owing to an Acid sometimes, — and from thence deduce its great progress in Poictou, where vast quantities of sour brimstone wine is made use of, & Devonshire from the same quality in the Cyder. —

The symptoms are a most excruciating Pain in the Umbilical Region; violent retching to Vomit; obstinate Costiveness; — a small secretion of Urine, often total suppression: — as the pains &c go off which happens sooner or later, — within ten days a Paralysis or weakness comes on in the Limbs, & particularly in the Wrists or Ancles; which is very difficult to remove and often lasts during Life.

The Vomiting should be removed by an Emetic & Opiate Draughts: — then strong Purgatives are the only means of procuring ease; — Extracts Cathart: — Pil: de Duobus &c — Ol: Ricini — Clysters &c are the best means joined with Opiates.

Lecture 35th

Gonorrhea Virulenta

Those symptoms which are induced by an introduction of Venereal Virus — are called Venereal: — Those parts are the most subject to it that are most exposed to the infection; but they do not always suffer either first or most, for it sometimes passes into the Habit without affecting the Genitals at all even tho' the Disease is recieved by these Ways; many suppose it can never affect the Habit unless it first affects the Genitals, but experience proves the contrary. It produces either Inflamation or Ulcer; — when only Inflamn is produced than it

is only topical; — Absorption cannot take place from an inflamed organ.

A Gonorrhea exists with Ulceration & increased secretion from Inflamation; — but if Chancres re appear they are from Absorption & Ulceration & require mercurials internally as much as any other symptoms whatever.

The symptoms are always produced by the application of infectious matter to the body; — tis applied in a fluid form & readily unites with the mucous of the Urethra & by irritating produces inflam^n; and that — the Gonorrhea or Discharge

It first appeared in the Year 1494 at the Seige of Naples & was brought from thence into England by Columbus's Soldiers, in Year 1496. — It was not known before that time & was much more virulent & terrible at that time than at present; the symptoms of a true Pox, were the first that appeared; — but tis much milder now & seems to be growing less severe yearly — so that in time it may disappear altogether — We are now possest with a certain Specific Remedy for this Disease, which they formerly were not.

The Venereal Virus is not communicable by simple contact unless it be with an infected Ulcer; for if it was lying in the same bed with, — or the Breath of an infected person would be sufficient to propagate the Disease, how many would have it that have not? For the

Venereal Virus cannot be converted into a subtle Steam, but must be applied in its own form.

Another Circumstance worth attending to is that the Mother cannot communicate the Disease to the foetus in Utero; — those who are born with it recieve it when they are passing thro' the Passage in Delivery. The Venereal Virus produces its effects in those parts where there is most Mucous secreted — as in the Nipples — Throat — Vagina &c Mucous being the only substance it can assimilate. We shall first consider it under its local In~~A~~ffection, a Gonorrhea, being its most usual form. — How is the Venereal Virus introduced into the Urethra? thro' the orifice of the Urethra itself & not through the small absorbing Vessels of the Glands as they would as readily carry it into the Habit as deposit it upon the Urethra. — The Urethra may be considered as a Capillary tube, free of air, & that it recieves the Virus by Capillary attraction. — The seat of this Disorder is a few Inches from the termination of the Urethra at the Glands and in the Lacunae; — it forms a Lodgement there for some Days till it assimilates the Mucous to its own Nature, — and then it stimulates & causes a great flow of Blood into that organ & increasing the secretion of the Lacunae, there is a Gonorrhea or running produced of divers colours according to the degree of the Inflammation. — Any other

cause that will inflame the Urethra – will produce a thin & coloured discharge the same as the Venereal Virus. — The parts are often left so irritable after a Cure, that by the least excess a thin-coloured discharge may be again bro.t on, by bringing on Inflam.n but this discharge is not the least infectious; People under these circumstances are apt to think they were not thoroughly cured, & to blame those who attended them, – when their own imprudence is the only cause. — Stimulus applied to the Nose will produce a discharge both thin & of various colours as that flowing from the Urethra in Gonorrhea.

The infectious matter is generally lodged from three to ten days before it makes its appearance. — The sooner a Gonorrhea makes its appearance after infection – the more violent the Disease; – and the reverse. — It is first perceived by an unusual irritation about the mouth of the Urethra, with a little red – then a clear pellucid fluid is discharged which is glutinous, and there is a little ardor Urinæ; – in a day or two more the discharge is more copious – is thin & coloured from from the increased inflam.n and sometimes from the same cause – even Blood is discharged with the running: there is a considerable degree of ardor Urinæ in a particular part, which is the original seat of ye Disease; but afterwards when the Disease is increased tis felt thro' the whole Passage. — The Glans Penis are increased in size from the Blood

them usual flowing into them; & from the great distention of this irritable part is produced the Tension & curvature of that organ we term a Chordee.

All the symptoms may be explain'd upon the Principle of Inflam:n, & should be treated accordingly. If the Disorder is not interrupted by any Medicine it often goes off of itself, or the Patient has a natural Cure. — The Consequence of this Inflammation & irritation — is a great secretion of mucus — which washes out the infection. — We see that an irritating Body in the Bladder occasions an increase of mucus, and the same obtains in all other — the mucous glands in every part of the Body upon being stimulated. — If at this time whatever has a tendency to increase the inflam:n was avoided, the infectious matter would be washed out, and the Patient cured. — The running changes its colour & consistance, & when there only remains a disposition to discharge from relaxation, the disorder is called a Gleet and is independant of Infection. When the matter is thick and not coloured — then we may be assured that the Inflam:n and Infection are gone. A Gonorrhea — is to be considered as an Inflam:n of the Urethra independant of absorption or any other symptom of the Venereal Virus; — seldom produces any effect upon the Throat and other parts of the Body with.t first produc.g

a Chancre of a jagged edge and irregular appearance.×

— Gonorrheas are divided into external & internal; externally when only the external parts are affected. — I saw a Gentleman who had never any but external Gonorrheas, & upon inspecting him narrowly, all the parts were exposed to view — nothing more than Inflamm: was there seen & there was not the least appearance of Ulcer: — and the many dissections that have lately been made of those persons who have died while labouring under a Gonorrhea prove that the Urethra is only inflamed & that there is not the least appearance of Ulceration.

Gonorrheas are again divided into benign & malign; — the last cannot be ascertained either from the colour or consistence of the Discharge — for a Bougie will produce a thick & coloured Discharge from the Urethra of the most healthy person by exciting inflamm:; the circumstance we must judge mostly from, is the Patients having been in the way of infection, & from the manner of its coming on. — If the Discharge is Ropy and of a White Colour, we may reasonably conclude that there is not Inflamm: or Infection.

The Fluor Albus and Gonorrhea are often difficultly distinguished in Women, except that in the Fluor Albus there is less Ardor Urinæ; the discharge abates under menstruation &

× The Venereal Virus is difficultly absorbed except it be from an ulcerated surface, which — is the best absorbing part — therefore the more ulcerated surfaces we have — the more we multiply the Disease

other Evacuations. — In the Gonorrhea's of Women — the Discharge is more copious there is not so much pain as in Men, & the Disorder is more easily washed off.

Cure of a Gonorrhea — or local Compl.t

The Gonorrhea is perfectly Topical — 'tis believed by many of the most ingenious to be a distinct Disease — from the universal & that it can never be made to produce a Pox by any bad treatment: — there is certainly much reason in this, and I think can't readily be confuted; — 'tis certain that one under a Gonorrhea is not so easily poxed as is generally imagined: — every small Chancre is a much worse Disease than a Violent Gonorrhea: — a Gonorrhea commonly produces a Gonorrhea & a small Chancre is much more dangerous: No means that can be used to diminish a Gonorrhea can produce a Pox. — Swelled Testicle & Pain Inflammation &c about the Prostate and Neck of the Bladder, & other local inconveniences may be occasioned by the hasty use of Astringents; but may be relieved by the Antiphlogistic Treatment.

If these matters were not distinct, they would appear together, but the matter of a Gonorrhea only produces a Gonorrhea & never a Chancre, and it appears to be a milder Species of infection.

It was 60 years after the Pox appeared in Europe before a Gonorrhea was noticed; — now had they been

the same Disease, they must certainly have appeared together in all that Period.

Is there any effectual means to check its progress, — to obviate infection?

The Cure consists in washing out the infected matter; — if we could wash it out by introducing a gentle stimulant which would increase the discharge before it has assimulated the humours within — we might hope to prevent it: — upon this principle has the Caustic Alkali been recommended — highly diluted; — for by its ready uniting with the Mucus of the Urethra & forming a kind of Soap it promotes the discharge & thus expels the Virus before it has time to taint. — If immediately after having communication with an infected person we were to introduce a much diluted and weak solution of the Corrosive Sublimate as gr. j in Aq: font: ℥iv vel ℥vi — we might prevent infection. — How are we to treat a Gonorrhea? we are to diminish the Inflammation, by reducing the Habit &c — we are to apply our Remedies to the Diseased part and correct the Virus there. — The different opinions on the best method of doing this — convinces me we have not yet arrived at the greatest perfection in this particular. — My plan is — if the symptoms of Inflammation run high — if the Organ is much enlarged, has great tendency to Erection — to

Hæmorrhage &c from the Urethra, — to Fever &c — I then Bleed and order one or two Saline Purges as in any other Fever, but we know how difficult the Inflamm.n of a particular organ is to be relieved by general Bleeding. — The method I therefore recommend is Topical & local Applications - Bleeding &c. —— Immoderate Exercise &c should be avoided - as it will increase Inflammation & produce swelled Testicle &c. — The Urine should be freely diluted by large quantities of Mucilaginous Liquors. — Nitre and Camphor which are much recommended by many - I do not approve of. - Barley Water with Gum Arabic is the best Remedy. The Body should rather be kept soluble than drastic Purges used; — Elect: Lenitiv: or Crem: Tart: Sal: Polychrest. &c are best, avoiding irritations upon the Intestines, for we ever find that during the operation of Saline Purges the order Urine is increased — at least for that Day. — Under the above Regimen I use injections: — the arguments that are bro.t against Injections are not satisfactory: they consider all Gonorrheas as having Chancres in the Urethra &c & that all injections have a tendency to stop this Discharge & occasion absorption; — but I think injections by contracting the small Vessels would rather tend to prevent absorption & abate inflammation. — I know few Surgeons who do not use injections in

the cure of this Disorder, — even the most eminent & rational Clap-curers all have recourse to them. — What are we to use and what are the Disadvantages of Injections? no one injection is proper in the Cure of all, and their being used in this manner has been the disgrace of Injections: — as different constitutions require different Drugs, so different Gonorrheas require different injections. — No symptom, nor even inflamation should discourage the use of Injections, for by their use inflammation is moderated. — But does not a Gonorrhea disappear & recur again after injections? if it does 'tis not with its original Virus. — In an irritable Urethra upon excess it excites new Inflammation & then the injection & Surgeon have been blamed; — but this is absurd, for if it even went off of itself it might recur again. — Under the above circumstances what kind of injections are we to use? Metallic Salts in Water. — Metals — Mercury — Copper Lead, and Zinc in the form of Vitr. alb. have been all used with advantage.

And first with regard to Copper Injections; the form is Cupro Ammo. in the Volatile Alkali — There is a Tincture in ye new Dispensatory made with ʒij of Cupr.

Dissd in ℥i of the Volatile Alkali (as Spt Sal: Amm:) called Volatile Tincture of Copper; — which is a clear transparent fluid, when poured off from the feculent Sediment; — three or four Drops of this Solution diluted with ℥ß of Water — does produce no pain upon using; — used two or three times a day, is a speedy and safe method of curing; it will cure five out of seven in the Space of a Week, as proved by the Practice of the most experienced. — It was first used by a Surgeon of the Army, who was remarked by all for his speedy & safe cure of Gonorrheas. —

The best Observations of the ~~best~~ most able and experienced Practitioners prove this method of proceeding to be effectual & void of hazard or danger; — for all Metallic Salts — thus diluted — are Sedative: The Vitr: Caerul: highly diluted is Sedative, but when not diluted is corrosive & escharotic. — The Mucilaginous diluting cooling Plan should be used at the same time as above. — This will ansr in many Cases and Constitutions, but it sometimes fails.

I know no better than a weak Solution of the Corrosive Sublimate, as gr. i in ℥iv of Water; the Water should be distilled, and for sake of the flavor, rose Water is the best.

Calomel is much used but is more stimulating, as it cannot be dissolved.

Corros: Sublim: may — in Water; — a little Mucilage of Gum Arabic may be added to the Solution. I know one experienced Surgeon who ~~[illegible]~~ uses nothing else; and thrown into the Urethra — it takes off Inflam:ⁿ &c — it should be retained there sometime,

The other Cases I have known Acet: Saturn: Goulardi &c.; but the effects of this one not so permanent as the others; it should be used in the proportion of ʒij of ye Extract to a Pint of Water: — We should be careful not to use any Vegetable Mucilage with it at the same time as Lead has a power of coagulating such substances as Gum &c

Another injection used by others with great advantage is Calomel suspended in a Mucilage of Gum Arabic: This is a powerful sedative, but as Calomel cannot be dissolved in Water, tis too much concentrated & of course stimulating. — Nothing promotes the healing of Venereal Chancres more than the application of Calomel; — it both corrects the Virus before it can be absorbed and is a sedative.

The Vitr: alb: highly diluted is a sedative, but from what I have observed I like the solution of Copper & Corrosive sublimate much better. — An objection to injections is — that if they are left off too soon — the discharge will often return. There is another very im=

-chymical Mixture which I had from an experienced Surgeon who has used it with great advantage as pr No. 176 Syllabus; — it consists of Pulv: Cerusse Sacch: Saturn: — Vitr: albi & Calomel.

Others use the Blue precipitated Powder of Mercury as gr. j to ℥ij of Water, — which is full strong enough.

The inconstancy of Injections is either from their being too acrid or improperly used; — but the Hernia Humoralis is more commonly from a bad Regimen, Exercise &c, than Injections. — When a Cure is effected by Injections, they never leave a Gleet as the natural Cure does. — a Weak solution of Corrosive Sublimate when accompd. with irritation — is very serviceable. — The natural Cure is seldom performed in less than six Weeks or two Months. — The injection should always be so diluted as not to stimulate the Glans.

When the Inflamn. is gone then the Gleet is from Relaxation, & is best cured by excitg. Inflamn. — ; Oliban — Bals: Capivi — Blister to the Sacrum, — strong solution of Galls in Brandy diluted —, are good. — Introducing Bougies will often Cure — by exciting Inflamn. — Brandy & Water injected has done good, as has Red Wine & Water, by exciting some degree of Inflamn.. Local Cold Water is better than the Cold Bath,

Bark & other general methods alone

You may ask perhaps, — would you use Mercurials in a Gonorrhea, or trust to Injection alone? I ansr. — I never trust to injection alone but it will do without any assistance from Mercury internally used. — The external form of Mercury should be varied according to circumstances; — but of this — we shall speak more tomorrow.

A Gonorrhea is only a local Venereal Complaint, but when I see it in any other Part, as the Inguinal Glands, — in Chancres &c I then think it a general complaint and not to be cured without the use of Mercury.

Lecture 36th.

Lues Venerea.

We shall now speak of that Species of Venereal Disease which is produced by Absorption. — Absorption is seldom but from an Ulcerated part; — if the Virus be applied to a denuded part it produces the Disorder; — and a Chancre is always produced by the Lues Venerea. We shall now trace the Infection in its Path into the Habit & mention the symptoms it produces: we may trace it in its way thro the Lymphatics as in the Groin, where it produces

Pain — Inflam.ⁿ & suppuration. — The irritability of a Lymphatic is such — that when the Virus ~~is~~ applied to its extremity, it produces swelling, Tension &c as is proved by the Experiments of ye most celebrated Anatomists, but this appears to me merely theory: all swellings should be considered as from an introduction of the Virus & be treated accordingly.

Another plentiful source is an excoriation after Erisipelatous Eruptions; — this is most likely to introduce the Virus by Absorption; We can most commonly trace the Lues Venerea from a Chancre in the beginning; but are liable to error in judgment of the Lues Venerea from its symptoms; for the absorption of any acrid matter, or Inflam.ⁿ of the Urethra will produce Buboes &c, & so will many other causes independent of absorption: — any irritation of the Lymphatic system will produce a Buboe — Inflam.ⁿ & even suppuration; — in these dubious cases the general Character of ye Patient must be had recourse to.

A Watch forcibly pressed in — has occasioned a Buboe. — A Buboe may be local, & arise from sympathy, and often without the Venereal Virus; but Mercury is the safest Way of treating when we are in doubt.

The Hernia Humoralis is independant of absorption and arises only from the

Inflamm: changing its Place – as from ye Urethra – Vas deferens &c; and that is a proof of it is – that in proportion as the Pain – swelling &c of the Testicle is greater – the Inflamm:n of the Urethra & consequent Gonorrhea abate; & as inflamm: &c of the Urethra return – the swelling of the Testicle is less: Any other Inflamm: as from a blow & may produce the same Disorder of the Testicle.

The Spt. Mind: made as hot as the Patient can bear it ~~&~~ applied to the swelled Testicle – will relieve: – the parts must be suspended – The Crude Sal Ammoniac dissolved in Water is likewise good.

The external parts are very liable to Inflamm: Tension &c.

If the Prepuce is swelled and inflamed – with a stricture behind the Glans – so that the prepuce cannot be drawn forwards; – then the Disorder is termed a Paraphymosis. – On the Contrary if the prepuce is confined over the Glans with stricture – so that they can't be uncovered, with Chancres &c underneath, – then the Disorder is called a Phymosis, & to be treated as inflamm:y & Venereal. When the Disorder has got farther into the Habit – it is hard to be discovered for it produces no effect till it is deposited upon some particular part*, but the weaker parts are more liable ~~to~~ suffer, as they afford the least Resistance i

* In different Habits it is deposited upon diff: parts,

— If the Patient is subject to weak inflamed Eyes, then the Eyes will be sooner affected: — there seems — if I may term it — a particular attraction between the mucus of ye Body & the Venereal Virus; for those parts that abound with it, are mostly affected with the Venereal Virus; — as the Throat, Skin, Nipples, Nose, Lips, Eyes and often the cavities of ye Bones, the Periosteum &c.

It often lies hid a long time before it is secreted & produces its effects, — for some months and even Years, as it cannot Stimulate the Blood-Vessels; — hence nature is not roused to throw it off & cure as in the Small Pox &c — but as was before observed, — when it is confined to the Urethra — then by its Stimulus — it so rouses the powers of nature that the secretion is increased to such a degree as to carry off the Disease entirely; — if it once gets into the Habit — it can't be thrown off by any means but must be corrected.

With regard to its appearance upon the Throat; — there are ragged Ulcers with white edges which appear sloughy but are not disposed to slough & are always surrounded with an erisipelatous Eruption, & there is no great pain or difficulty of swallowing, these Ulcers oftentimes spread fast. — This Virus will sometimes melt down Bones: It is sometimes deposited on the Eye, and produces a

Chronic Opthalmia distinguishable from other Opthalmia's by not being attended with so much swelling and Pain; & it is often accompanied wth. Venereal Eruptions of a Copper Colour, throwing off crustaceous Scales. — When these Eruptions are upon the Fore-head, they relieve pains of ye Head &c, — in other parts — they relieve other Complaints. — When the Disorder is thus diffused & breaks out 'tis better than when collected in a part, as it does less mischief & is more readily cured. —

The Periosteum is often very much thickened, & rises in such a manner as to resemble an enlargment of ye bone itself; and under this the bone often becomes affected.

Venereal sore throat is known from other sore throats by its continueing a great length of time.

I have frequently seen Gonorrheas from the Eyes, Ears &c.

In this Disorder the Organs of sense are often affected; — in some the memory is destroyed for a time & restored by Mercury and in others it is deposited upon the hands and feet &c

It appears at the anus — in warty excrescenses: And it is deposited upon the Lungs and produces consumptions, as we have often proved by the good effects of Mercury in these Diseases

Cure

1st When you have inflamation from Venereal

Virus, treat it as from other causes.

If a Buboe, — while treating it forget the cause's being Venereal & use topical Bleeding Fomentations &c, — but if you wish to suppurate it then you may endeavour to encrease the inflamn. by allowing the patient a freer diet & using Stimulating applications.

— If the Testes are swelled & inflamed — treat them as if produced by accidt., by Purging, Fomentations &c; or by Vomits, which have been much recommended in these Cases: they seem to produce their good effects in two ways; — first in the nausea &c that attend — there seems to be a derivation of blood from all the capillary Vessels upon the surface; & 2ndly there is more blood derived to the head, which must necessarily diminish the quantity in other parts.

We have only one remedy which will cure the Venereal Disease; & besides it — I don't believe there is another in the whole Materia Medica; tho' it is true we may aid and direct its operation to different parts, as the Skin and other organs: — Antimonials determine it to the Skin &c.

It is best always to use Mercury — even in a Gonorrhea to provide against absorption if perchance it should happen.

I shall therefore only speak of our Specific Mercury & mention how tis best given — in what form &c —

Quick-silver by itself is inactive, from the great attraction between its own Globules; — hence a chymical process becomes necessary to disunite its parts, & render it active enough to destroy the Virus: And the best is Triture; which, produces in it a chymical change. The Different substances with which it is triturated are various, — as Honey, Terebinthine, Cons: Rosar: Mucilage of Gũ Arabic &c or with Crabs Eyes, or Sugar and many other bodies; so that we may use it either with a powder or Mucilage: or we may triturate it by itself, but this is a tedious process.

A careful Analysis of Keyser's Pill shews it to be nothing more than Mercury triturated with an Acid.

When trituration is properly used — the particles are so divided that their attraction of each other is so destroyed, that it readily passes into the skin & is soluble in the Stomach.

There are other means of preparing it, — first — by Fire — as the Merc. Calcinat: — when tis raised into a Vapour by heat as in Fumigating & is then only divided. 2ndly by acids; — these preparations are very different, from different kinds of Acids & from different degrees of ye same Acid. — By Vitriolic Acid, as in the Turpeth Mineral.

By the Muriatic Acid – as the Corrosive sublimate; – this rendered milder by the addition of more Mercury becomes Calomel; and is a milder preparation than the Corrosive sublimate tho' prepared with the same Acid. – By Vegetable acid, as Keyser's Pill. – There are two preparations of Mercury with the Nitrous Acid; – which are the Merc: corros: rubr. – and Ward's White Drop.

There are two ways of curing the Venereal Disease by Mercury; by the Alterative & Purging; that is by the evacuating and non-evacuating: the improved & present fashionable method – is the alterative. — The old plan by evacuation or salivation turns upon this principle, – does Mercury cure by evacuating the Disease, or as a specific? I think its power does not reside in evacuating – but destroying or neutralizing; – if its power depended upon evacuating, then other medicines would produce the same effect, & the more they evacuated the better, as by Vomiting, Purging, Sweating &c. – Evacuations are so far from being necessary that they rather retard the Cure. – We are led into error in favor of Evacuations, by the natural effect of Mercury – being that of Salivation; we might as well say one grain of Ipecacuanha is no Medicine, because a scruple is a Vomit: should such an unreasonable position be admissable – thus

Mercury — because its natural effect is to salivate — many think it cannot cure without it.

The 2nd error in favor of Salivations is from this — that from the time the Mercury begins to affect the mouth, — it begins to cure; but its thus affecting the mouth is only a proof that it has entered the Blood; — immediately on finding its effects on the mouth I endeavour to direct it from that Organ & consider this its effect only as an Index, by which we know the quantum that has entered the habit.

— If Gold applied to the Skin becomes silvered tis a good sign to know that the Mercury has entered the Blood. Another fact which has not been attended to — is — that there is no one Preparation of Mercury that is infallable in every venereal Case. — Different Preparations — according to their different degrees of solubility — are determined to different parts; — but in all Cases the Mer^y. seems to be determined to the Salivary system; — Corr. sublim: to the Skin, & other Preparations on other parts, therefore different preparations are required in different Cases; — when we find one does not answer — we should change it for another. — Surgeon's in general I am certain confine themselves too much to the Mer^d; as we often find that one preparation hurts —

while another Cures: - Here the use of Chymistry comes in, for those who are unacquainted with the chymical preparations of Mercury, are unwilling to use them, not knowing their effects, or being acquainted with their Composition; which is the reason why they confine themselves to Ungt. — We are too apt to doubt the possibility of removing a venereal complaint, when salivation has fail'd; but if instead of despairing we were to use the corrosive sublimate, or Mercur: Calcin: we should in most of these cases - succeed to the utmost of our wishes,

Avoid Salivation if you possibly can, for it only proceeds from an injudicious use of Mercury, if a brackish taste is percieved in the mouth tis enough.

It may not now be amiss to make an application of the Chymical principles to Cure.

The least fallible method is by inunction; in this way it more readily enters the habit, and you avoid the many inconveniences it occasions upon the primæ Viæ when taken by ye mouth.

Attention to Regimen

I can affirm from much experience that there is no great advantage in rendering your patient too low; I have known it do hurt, for some degree of inflamation coming on does

good: I do not reccommend excess upon these occasions, only if the Diet is of the common Kind it needs not be alter'd.

I would be equally attentive to a single Chancre, as I would to the Diseases appearing upon the throat; for Chancres being healed up is no proof of the Disorders being cured; hence I had rather see a Chancre cured by Unction, than by any particular application to it. — The Vitr: Caerulea, Calomel with Ung: &c will speedily cure them; but to keep them only clean & not heal them I think best; by reason then your patient will be induced to continue his Medicines till the Disorder is thoroughly removed from his habit.

When I cure by inunction I use ℥ij every other night; omitting one day to prevent the Mercury's rushing on too suddenly to the mouth. — If it has no tendency to the mouth, — then we may use it two days & omit one, — the Patient should drink freely of Barley Water &c at the same time.

The Cure of Venereal Complaints by Unction prevents their return; — but this can't be said of the Saline Preparations. —

Lect: 37th Lues V: contd

The Dr after recapitulating [illegible] the head of the

upon yesterday, went on to shew what preparations he thought best in particular Cases.

Mercury — used either externally or internally, promotes inflammation & causes a hard full pulse: Consequently promotes the suppuration of a Buboe, if in the inflam.^{y} stage; & increases hectic complaints &^{c}

As Mercury by its Stimulus increases the action of ye Heart and promotes an inflamm.^{y} Diathesis, — the preparation for it consists in Bleeding — Purging & the Warm Bath.

Mercury acts more powerfully in Venereal Cases when it heats and inflames, & I have often known the Cure not to succeed when the habit has been so low that Mercury could not rouse enough to excite inflam.^{n}.

You should steer the middle course between the two extremes; — if the inflammation is very high you should moderate it; — but if only moderate — it will be of service; — this is illustrated by the follow.^{g} Case; — if a habit is brought very low by a too abstemious Diet, anxiety of mind &c, then the Mercury will not cure, unless a generous ~~Medicine~~ Regimen is used at the same time. — I only attend to

its sensible operation & don't enter into the idle notions of its mechanical actions.

Another property of Mercury is its tendency to promote all the secretions in general; - all stimulants do the same, and tis a fortunate circumstance they do, otherwise their effects would be pernicious.

If you wish the Mercurial to act upon the Skin, then the corrosive sublimate is the best. - If you add Antimonials to Mercury, they will never salivate but go off by the Skin; - Diuretics, - by the Kidneys &c and there are many forms that only purge.

There is another Fact which sh.d be attended to, Viz.t that when the Mercury is more determ.d upon any one organ, tis very very difficultly diverted to another: - In a Salivation, Sulphur, Camphor, the Warm Bath &c - all will not do, for the disorder must go off by its own proper secretory organ; - in this particular we are often deceived by Books. - Mercury may be diverted from a part when its effects are just beginning, but not late when it has settled: Nothing will protract the rapid progress of Salivation so much as the Warm Bath; - it relaxes the pores & sets the secretions at liberty; - then you may give

Sulphur & Nitre, & if the inflamm.y symptoms run high – use V.S. –

Notwithstanding Mercury is a universal Stimulus, yet by itself it always determines to the mouth; – the reason is difficult to be explained; so again why Cantharides always tend to the Urinary Passages; – this fact must be admitted – but it is not so easy to be explained. – [Planks's Theory was now introduced &c but we must only trust to its effects & leave the cure]

As Mercury may be suspended in Water, it does not appear to me that it acts by its weight breaking down the Blood as many have supposed.

Salivation is not necessary in the Cure of this Disorder, on the contrary tis retarded by it; – I shall explain myself; – if there is only a very moderate discharge from the mouth it will promote the Cure; – but, if a great discharge – it will retard it inasmuch as it will prevent the continued use of Mercury, and thereby prevent a sufficient quantity being thrown into the Blood. – A Brassy taste in the mouth with a full pulse are what should be kept up; diluting freely at the same time, & by these means you will cure. –

Notwithstanding what we say here, the practice of Salivating is so general that sometimes you will be obliged to comply with the inclination & solicitation of yr. Patient; I shall therefore shew you how it is to be conducted.

And 1st. you shd. attend to this circumstance, that yr. patient be in good health independt. of the Venereal Disease, as a Salivation greatly endangers the patient in a diseased System. — Avoid all acute & hectic complaints, all tendencies to Dropsy & those exhausted by preceding diseases; the tendency of an ill conducted & even of a judiciously conducted Salivation is to produce hectic &c. — Women near delivery or even under pregnancy should be avoided, as Salivation threatens abortion, by exciting fullness & tendency to Hemorrhage. — A tendcy to Diarrhea should be avoided, or the Mercury will run off by the Bowells, for all stimulants have a tendency to exert their effects on the weakest organs. — Avoid all those cases where the head is affected, either by Epileptic or a tendcy to Apoplectic complaints, & all other disorders of this kind, as it will occasion a fullness, Inflamm.n & enlargement of the head possibly. — We shd. avoid it where there are Scrophulous tumours in the neck. — I think it should be avoided in infancy and in the advanced stages

of Life; in one there is too much irritability, & in the other too much ~~[illegible]~~ debility.

In short the subject sh.d be healthy; for the Venereal Virus does not act upon the Vessels like the Small Pox, but only shews its effects when deposited upon any particular parts; hence there is no acute Disease produced by this Virus.

The Season sh.d likewise be chosen; & I would wish to avoid the extremes of heat & Cold: — Spring and Autumn are the most proper times.

The warm Bath is the best preparative to clean the Skin & promote the Absorption; & as it helps to divert the Mercury from the Mouth, it will allow a sufficient quantity to be thrown in. — Unction is the best method; — when you will Salivate you are then to Conduct the Salivation.

The Quick-silver sh.d be rubbed with Axung: — neither Treb: Venit: super: & any kind nor Sulph: sh.d be employed; — For all Turpentines Stimulate & inflame the Skin, therefore the best Ung.t consists of nothing but the Axung: & Quicksilver, or to facilitate the separation of the Globules — some Goose Fat may be employed. — There sh.d be equal parts of the Axung: & Quick-silver.

The Patient sh.d wear Flannell next his Skin to keep up a free perspiration & occasionally

use warm-Bathing; but I do not mean to keep the Body too warm. — Avoid all extreme cold, as a sudden check of a Salivation by cold has produced even the locked jaw. — The Diet sh^{d} be fluid — as Broth, Barley Water &c avoiding hard Animal food &c. — And the Patient sh^{d} be cautioned not to swallow any of his spittle.

Begin with ʒij of the Ung^{t}; — rub it into the legs and thighs before the Fire. — The parts will often become red and irritable, more so in some constitutions than others. — After rubbing into the Legs &c, — the Hands sh^{d} be thoroughly cleaned by carefully washing them.

It is impossible to tell when the patient will feel the Mercury in his mouth; — the signs of its approach are a brackish taste, fœtid breath, white tender Gums with heat &c and a copperish taste: when these symptoms appear then diminish the quantity of Ung^{t}. or even omit it for a night, for the longer you delay the spitting the more thoroughly you will cure

— If great pain, swelling with tension Inflam^{n}. &c come on ab^{t} the throat - with Fever &c: — then you must have recourse to V.S. & purging with the Neutral Salts, stopping the use of the Mercury: In these Cases avoid all astring^{t}. Gargles. —

If Salivation is difficultly excited in one who will be salivated, then a few grains of the Turpith Mineral upon the Ointment will always ans:r

When a Salivation does come on it is not easy to moderate it, or determine its quantity; – from three to six pints in 24 hours is the usual quantity, and very great it is & often of greater consequence than the Disease itself for which it was to Cure; – only consider the consequences of so great a quantity of Saliva, being thrown off for 20 or 30 Days together.

Costiveness & Diarrhea sh:d be very carefully avoided; – the first by a little Rhubarb, or ℥ij of ye Tart: Solubile, & the latter by Rhubarb broiled & corrected with Opium, or Elect: e Scordio, or the Philonm: drinking at the same time the Decoct: Alb:; or using the Julep: e Creta, and if there is much pain – a few Doses of the Tinct: Thebaica: – if there is a Diarrhea & the griping is violent, then V.S. to prevent Inflamm: – dilating at the same time is proper. – Sometimes the head is suddenly seized with Stupor – Delirium &c under a Salivation. – here V.S. – Purging – Blisters &c sh:d be employed, as circumstances indicate.

Sometimes there are Hemorrhages from

the Gums. — Chancres &c appear in the mouth &c; here you see that when a Salivation is conducted upon the best & most prudent plan — that it is dangerous; — hence if possible I would endeavour to avoid Salivation.

We shall now speak of the best method of conducting the alterative plan & how to avoid salivation. — The Alterative remedies are Mercury — either by triture — heat — or combined with acids; — by triture either for external or internal use. — The external by unction is the best.

In the alterative method the use of Mercury shd. be slow & weak, to prevent salivation coming on before the Mercury is thoroughly diffused through the habit; therefore we sd. omit for one or two days between the frictions & at the same time dilute freely, by which means we shall prevent an accumulation on any particular Organ.

We shd. not be in too great a hurry to introduce too great a quanty. into the Habit, for as the Disease is slow in its progress, therefore the slow method of giving Mercury is the best.

And when we consider the natural effects of Mercury upon the constitution, — that it irritates and excites inflamn. & renders the habit more irritable

we shall prefer the Alterative plan.

The Patient under the alterative course sh^{d} not be wrap'd in flannell, or kept in a warm room; — for heat renders the body more irritable & excites the spitting particularly when flannels are applied to the Throat: — Exposing to the air when it is not to severe is the best method; — it lessens the morbid irritability — and tendency of ye Mercury to the throat.

Mercury cures some sooner than others, therefore the precise time necessary for it to be used, cannot be ascertained before hand; because, in some, evacuations are more readily promoted than in others, and in proportion as the Mercury is the more readily discharged from the different out-lets, the longer will be the cure.

I would begin with one drachm of the Ung^{t} Mercur: — use it every other night for five or six weeks; & if there is only a Chancre I would continue this method two or three weeks after the Chancre is healed.

The action of Mercury internally administered is more uncertain in its effects as it promotes a number of stools & irritates the Stomach & Bowels (which is best relieved by small doses of the Philonium) thereby preventing it from readily ent=

=ering into the Blood.

Upon this principle — when I use Mercury internally — I always wish to see the mouth affected, as it is a proof that it has entered the habit.

The action of Mercury internally used — is not in proportion to the quantity, but its solubility, — I mean its facility of mixing with the Serum of the Blood, which I think is the Vehicle of all Medicines; — hence the corrosive sublimate, which is the most soluble — produces its effects with less Mercury than any other preparation; — only consider it given in the dose of a quarter of a grain every night and morn.g (for half a grain is a large dose) this does not contain $\frac{1}{3}$ part of a grain of Quick-silver in a day, if it is taken for 40 Days together, which is the usual period for curing with corrosive Sublimate; — in this case there are only 10 grains of Mercury used for a confirmed Pox.

Calomel is not soluble in Water only in Serum of the Blood; — here every grain contains $\frac{2}{3}$ds of Quick-silver & because it is of less solubility a greater Quant.y is required.

A still larger quantity of the Merc: Calcin: is required: — and of the Quicksilver itself a very large proportion is used; — hence we see

it is the acrimony & solubility & not the quantity that is the thing. Another remark worth attending to is — that the Acrimony of the Mercury seems to lead it to the skin & Kidneys more than to the mouth; & that the milder Preparations have the greatest tendency to the mouth; — this is generally allowed but not yet illustrated.

I early set out with this principle in the Cure of the Venereal Disease Vizt that every symptom of it has its own particular remedy. — The corrosive sublimate is the most useful for the skin, Venereal Opthalmia — Chancres &c: We have lately had two Cases of Venereal Opthalmia, which have given way to the corrosive sublimate in this house.

He then mentd the followg Case as being singular, now in the House: A Woman with a Venereal Opthalmia, Eruptions &c she suckled a Child, the corrosive sublimate was given to her, & the Child by sucking her Milk was salivated: This is the first instance I have seen of the Corrosive sublimate's salivatg; — but leads to the illustration of this principle, Vizt that mercury always runs off by the freest secretion, for if she had not suckled it would not have run off by her Breasts; —

Another conclusion is — that if children have Vener=
=eal complts — the best method of curing them is to
subject the nurse whom they suck — to a Course of Mer=
=cury. — Harris says children have been cured
of this Disorder by sucking a nurse who used the
Sarsaparilla freely; (a mistake)

In the Course of a Gonorrhea an
internal alterative is best from the little danger
there is of infection; — here you have great choice;
— I think the most manageable & with which the
patient may keep about — is small doses of Calomel
when it does not purge & turn off by the Bowells; — to
prevent this — tis best to guard it by the use of
an Opiate, for thus it more readily enters ye Blood,
for we find that Mercury combined with Opiates, sal=
=ivates more readily than witht them: — as Mercur=
=ials induce irritability — hence they purge.

Any kind of Regimen may be used
with Calomel, as Vegetables, Fruits, Cyder &c, — for
the Calomel unites so strongly with its own acid, that
the attractive power of Vegetable acids can have
no effect upon it.

Another preparation which is very
soluble — is the Merc: Calcin: this is all Mercury

with an Acid; but it has a very active Operation upon the Bowels unless the Regimen is particularly attended to, — avoiding acids. —

Mercury triturated with Gū Arabic is an excellent form; — I was first led to this way of using it by Plank on this subject; I translated his work. & added an Appendix: — I differ from him mater=-ially in some particulars; — he says that mercury triturated with Gū arabic is incapable of Salivating; but this is the most absurd notion that was ever entertained; for there is not any other Body that can hinder the Salivating power of Mercury but Sulphur, as in the Æthiops &c & this does — because the solubility of Mercury is wholly hindered by the Sulphur. — I myself have experienced, with many other preparations — the good effects of this Mixture in weak & irritable habits, for the Gū has the same power to prevent a spitting — as a strangury from Cantharides. — I sh.d have ment.d before that loading the habit with Mucilage will prevent a salivation. ʒij of Quicksilver in a proper quant.y of Mucilage of Gū Arabic & then diluted — is the proper form; — triturated with Cons: Rosar:-Cynosbati &c will ans.r the same purpose.

The inconveniency of a fluid form of Mercury is its precipitating to the bottom unless prevented by frequent agitation, or suspended by a Mucus.

With regard to the corrosive sublimate, — if the Disease is making a very rapid progress — as upon the Throat & Penis, — endangering the Bones, — or appears in a violent Opthalmia &c, then you soonest overtake & check its progress by the corrosive sublimate; but the objection to this Medicine is that it removes the symptoms but not the Disease; — this is true in a great measure, therefore I do not trust to it alone but only use it as a sudden check. — The corrosive sublimate will act as an Emetic — given on an empty stomach, but will sit easy about an hour after eating &c.

Whenever there is a great tendency to Mortification &c you sh.d always forget its being Venereal & use the Bark, Sarsaparilla & good Air, omitting the Mercury, & thus you restore the Str.h & when the strength is restored — you may again use Mercury.

— In high Venereal inflam.n — you sh.d stop the use of Mercury & use V.S. &c

After Salivating, or a course of Mercury — when the habit is Diseased with.t infection; by

Rheumatic pains; occasioned by Cold; & from the habits being rendered too irritable from the use of Mercury; — then, a good air, the Bark &c will generally restore the patients health.

Sarsaparilla, Bark, Milk diet, good air &c are proper for ye hectic, which proceeds from some of the Mercury remaing in the habit, & this case the use of Antimonials will do great good.

Another observation is — that no abscess in the Venereal Disease is critical: as Buboe &c no more than Buboes &c in scrophulous constitutions; they are not like Abscess &c in the plague & other fevers, for only a small proportion of ye Infection can pass off this way, & a suppurated Buboe allows a much greater quantity of matter to be absorbed into the Blood, which requires more Mercury to cure it; therefore they shd be avoided & resolution always attempted, unless they are far advanced & a resolution is impracticable. — Leeches upon the part, & Poultices; those of Goulard, — Stale Beer &c shd be used, with those that are sedative. — If they suppurate, then they shd be opened — cleansed & with the assistance of Mercury — healed; unless they are Phagedenic, which Mercury will some=

-times occasions then the Bark, good air & Sarsaparilla are most proper, omitting Mercury.

When the Bones are diseased exfoliation sh^d^ be promoted &c. — But above all things — if possible — avoid the suppuration of Buboes. —

Lect: 38

Of the Menses or Catamenia —

In the present Lecture I shall speak of ye Diseases of Women; — those which arise from the peculiar organization & structure of their Body &c are what I shall relate.

And 1st of Menstruation.

Women when arrived at the age of Puberty have a monthly discharge of Blood from the Uterus. — The Periods are different in different constitutions & climates: in this Country they mostly appear between the 14 & 15th in ye warmer — by the 10th or 12th years. — They are called menstrual from their period being generally a lunar month, & the supposed influence of ye Moon.

The final cause of this Discharge seems to be that of the nutriment of ye Child; — but with regard to the occasional or proximate cause, there are various opinions; — I sh

now consider the proximate cause.

Four different causes have been assigned. 1st the influence of the Moon; — 2ndly a ferment. of the Uterus; — thirdly a general plethora & 4thly a topical or local plethora. — With regard to the first, if the Moon had any influence, all women would menstruate at the same time, but this is not the Case; but a distension & accumulation is necessary.

With regard to a ferment, this is an absurd opinion, & only prevailed when nothing but chymical reasoning was admitted; the menstrual Blood is the same with that remaining in the other parts of the Body; how can this ferment lie dormant for 14 or 15 years, but some respectable characters have supported this opinion particularly La Motte. — Astruc has a different doctrine, he supposed that there was a particular structure in the Uterus which fitted it for accumulation.

3d the general Plethora was supposed to arise in Women from their using a more sedentary life, which occasioned them to perspire less, & hence they thought, proceeded

the plethora. (—Objectors Drs Friend, Boerhaave & Haller) — but this does not seem to be well founded, for the Menses appear before there are any symptoms of Plethora. — People don't begin to be plethoric untill after 15 or 16 years. — Was this time, the Menses ought to be in proportion as the person was more plethoric; — but those who have a plethora have no more than others, as only abt. ℥vi is discharged in this evacuation & that guttatim: we suppose that would remove a general plethora if one attended; & if this was the cause V.S. at the arm would relieve the plethora and render the Menses unnecessary, & would always ansr. when the Menses are obstructed, but it does not. In a few ounces of Blood discharged from the Uterus affords more relief than four times the quantity from the arm &c. — And again V.S. from the Arm often promotes — instead of discouraging it when there are symptoms of Plethora &c.

They are rather the consequence than the cause of the Menses. — What then is the cause? In my opinion it consists in a local Plethora (vide Page) for a general Plethora rather hinders than promotes the Menses. —

What is the structure, situation &c of the Uterus?

The circulation in the Uterus is slower than in any other part of the body, from the Arterial Trunks divided into larger branches than in other parts; for if the branches in any part taken together are larger than the trunk, then the circulation will be slower; — this is a law in Hydraulics & obtains in the Uterus; if the Branches are smaller than the trunk, then the circulation will be quicker: then suppose the Blood sent to the Uterus by Arteries & numerous ramifications, Viz. the internal pudendal & the Spermatics &c — hence nature intended a slow circulation, for if it was quick in these parts, a fatal hemorrhage would soon be the consequence; hence we see the cause of a slow circulation: — There is another circumstance peculiar to the Uterus; the Uterine Arteries are proportionally thinner & weaker than in any other part of the Body; this again will cause a slower circulation; — the weakness of the Uterine Arteries is known from their sudden dilatation under particular circumstances: — Hence it appears that the general structure of the Uterus favours a slow circulation; — not only this is the effect, but the structure also — invites & greater

flow of Blood into these parts from its being so loose and porous, — Thence arises the accumulation & distention of the Uterine Vessels. — Another peculiar circumstance is the serpentine course of these Vessels; — which gives a greater resistance to the circulation; these arteries that are scarcely visible before puberty, become afterwards very large. — Another circumstance discouraging the return of Blood, is the largeness of the Uterine Veins which are situated perpendicular & have no Valves & hence they promote accumulation.

In all parts of the body then Blood is sent in a greater proportion than is returned there is a tendency to local plethora as in the Uterus &c.

A topical plethora may exist in any part of the body and yet not be general, the same as Inflam: may be local & not affect the Heart; — how often do we see after a profuse flooding — a free discharge of Milk, tho every other part of the body was emptied.

We shall now apply this cause of Menstruation to practice; and first of the symptoms which attend an approach.

Girls in this country feel their approach between the 14, 15 or 16 year; first by distended and tumid Mammae; a sense of weight and uneasiness down a

pain in the os pubis and back; there is frequent Head-ach; general languor, Lassitude, wearisomeness; shooting pains in the abdomen, legs and thighs.— These symptoms must be left to themselves and not interrupted; they are the first efforts, and far exceed all that art can do, therefore we sh.d only look on & observe what effects these efforts will produce. — I would observe that the Arterial system becomes gradually dilated and unfolded, if I may be allowed the expression, upon giving way to the distending cause. — At first there is only a pale serum from the small dilatation. — The periods at the beginning of Menstruation are very irregular, as two or three months often go between; but soon the colour becomes more florid, the quant.y increases & the periods become quite regular. — But if the body is rendered very weak by affections of the mind, as grief, Fear &c — then you may have the disorder produced called a Chlorosis.

Of the Chlorosis

When the Menses go on regularly they are only stop'd by pregnancy and an advanced period of life as 45 or 50 years, the Uterus being less capable of dilatation from rigidity at this time:

this period renders them susceptible of Diseases, and is the most critical period for uterine Diseases, as schirrus, Cancer &c. — I have observed that the Menses seldom appear late in life, but they proceed from a Diseased Womb.

If one has had the symptoms for the menses & yet they do not appear, — when this is the case there is general torpor, Lassitude, loss of appetite, flatulency in the stomach & bowels, Costiveness, a pale sunk dejected countenance; a greenish or a yellowish colour of ye skin, whence the Disorder is called the green-sickness — there is a tendency to anasarcous swellings of the lower extremities, a periodical Hectic, foul tongue, Acidity in the Stomach, universal cravings for Absorbents as Chalk, Clay &c.

Sydenham is the best describer of the Febris alba — Palpitations of the Heart & shortness of breath come on from the slightest motion.

Cure

In this Disease we are to consider the system as not prepared for the discharge, which is a very different disorder from obstructed menses, as in this case they have never flowed, for if we knew of any certain remedy whereby we could force

down the Menses at this time, it would only do hurt; for we must first remedy the defects of ye system, and then the discharge will always appear. — Women &c are too apt to believe that nothing is wanted but the discharge & that if that was procured - all would be well, but they are very wrong & from such mistaken notions as these it is that they do so much damage to those whose credulity allow them to act; - for to remedy the diseased habit is our work; - the appearance of the Menses - which will be the consequence - is nature's. — However to remedy the Habit. — 1st as those subject to this Disease are often troubled with nausea, sickness and load after eating, a sensation of a tough phlegm upon the stomach, exceeding debility, yawnings, flushings on the face, Anasarcous swellings &c; - gentle Vomits of Ipecacuanha given occasionally are serviceable. — Obstinate costiveness is another symptom; - this shd be removed by Rhubarb & calcined Magnesia, the calcined is much the best of the two Magnesias, tis a brisker Medicine, it occasions no flatulency and is a better absorbent tho' a good Laxative; and its relaxing power is corrected by the tonic action of ye Rhubarb.

After the primæ viæ is taken care of, then fever demands our next attention; notwithstanding ye quickness of the pulse, or any other of its symptoms— Chalybeates are by far the best medicines; —hence the use of Bath, Tunbridge, Pyrmont & Spaw Waters.

(I think cold-bathing harasses Girls labouring under the chlorosis & ought not to be had recourse to untill the Menses have made their appearance but we may recommend sea-bathing, when we can't the cold-bath) The Tinct: Martis cu Sptu Salis — or Iron filings in substance as gr. ij vel iij, or formed into Pills with Ext: Cort: Peruvian. — These with proper exercise, as riding on Horse-back, (as it shakes the abdominal Vicera, & tends to bring on ye discharge;) chearful company &c will mend the habit & thus procure the menses.

When the Fever is gone the Menses are not to be expected immedy for the habit must be fully mended & they will find themselves much better before the Menses appear.

I likewise use the Bark wth Chalybeates, but Chalybs are the sovereign Remedies, & shd not be discontind if the symptomatic fever rather increases.

The Regimen shd be of the light nutritious kind.

When the menses have appeared & nature's

efforts are ineffectual, — then the use of pedilunium & opiates will be of the greatest service, & opiates particularly where there is pain, as that alone will sometimes bring on the Menses: the lower region of the abdomen, Legs and feet sh.d be kept warm; — it should be well remembered that women under the Menses are more irritable than at any other time, and then best bear the use of opiates. — At this period great attention sh.d be paid to avoid costiveness, for which the Pil: Rufi is the best remedy, but it is not good in the early stages of a Chlorosis. —

Lect: 39th

Of the Suppression of ye Menses.

What Diseases follow from obstructions after the Menses have appeared, we will next speak of.

Experience shews that the Menses may be obstructed without any inconveniency which proves that they do not depend upon a general plethora, for if that was the case, many and great Diseases would follow in case of obstructed Menses.

There is a morbid impetus on either the Head or the Stomach; — hence violent Head-achs, Giddiness, noise in the Ears, flushed countenance general torpor &c — great pain in the Stomach, Dist:

ension after eating, Flatulence, nausea, Vomiting; - These are the symptoms that arise from and are caused - obstructed Menses.

Wherever there is a weak organ - there the impetus will be directed; I have seen the Menses discharged from an Ulcer, the Eye, Extremities &c.

When a person applys for assistance that has not been regular for some months, you are to consider whether the cause be independant of Pregnancy, for that produces the same symptoms, but in Pregnancy there are particular symptoms which will sometimes distinguish it, but they are often the same. The causes of interrupted Menses, are either affections of ye mind, as Grief, Fear, Despondency &c, exposure to cold &c which has often occasioned inflamm.y fevers.

If the menses are not restored, sometimes a Chlorosis will come, as pale countenance, Flatulence, Debility, Languor &c; what assistance then can we afford? The Menses are often promoted by small & repeated Bleedings, where there are symptoms of Plethora as ℥iv once a week for two or three months together, but if ye head is particularly affected - Cupping. Pedilavium &c

And if there is great pain in the system - then Opiates - avoiding Chalybeates - Cold &c; - Regular Exercise, Uterine purges, warm-Bath &c. - I have known Clysters of Assafoetida do good in these Cases. - Musk and Opium I have used together in painful and difficult menstruation. - Calomel & Aloes have promoted the Menses. - Castor and other cordial Antispasmodics are serviceable in particular symptoms, as low Spts &c.

When the Menses return - then exercise, Bath Waters, Sea-Bathing - will remove the irritable habit of those whose Menses are irregular.

The Electric shock thrown thro the Uterine system - will bring on the Menses, but great caution is required in its use (vide Page -) When nature is making her efforts the Tinct: Melampodii is good. - The Aperient Pills of Soap and Aloes with a little of the Ext: Sabina - are good under some circumstances. - Likewise the Calomel with Aloes.

Uterine Hemorrhages

These may be either from too much Blood discharged at a time, or the periods returning too often. - To determine upon the best method of treating this disorder, we should consider the cause;

as 1st general relaxation of the Habit from a sedentary inactive life, Intemperance and too much of other discharges, Indulgence in great quantities of hot relaxing slops as Tea &c — depression of Spts. from misfortune. If at any time of life when they ought to cease — if in these cases they are accompanied with pain — a diseased Uterus is too frequently the Cause, as Schirrus, Cancer &c: from what I have seen when women of 50 had the Menses too freely the Uterus was generally so much diseased as not to allow the Hemorrhage to be check'd.

Some women have the Uterus remarkably irritable which occasions too great discharge. It is not often from general Plethora, tho' it happens often in corpulent women; yet they are generally torpid, pale & relaxed.

If the discharge is so great as to be alarming, then keep the patient in a proper posture, weaken the powers of the Heart by Nitre, Tinct: Rosar: &c & contract the Uterus by cold applications &c as Vinegar & water, Snow, Ice Water &c, which have been introduced into the Vagina in alarming cases with advantage. Bleeding at the arm does not seem to have any tendency to check this evacuation.

this complaint the Dr. observed depended upon a lax habit favorg Plethora &c, but this laxity arises from a sedantary life, anxious mind &c — too great quantities of warm liquors &c, high seasoned food of difficult digestion; — in most of these women there is a morbid corpulency from a want of strength, pale countenance, Dropsical swellings in the lower extremities & general leucophlegmacia

A local irritation may occasion this Disease; — hence we see that Gouty & Rheumatic Patients have this complaint.

In all Uterine Hemorrhages there is pain in the loins and os pubis, a chilling in the thighs with pain &c, irregular pulse and hectic flushing in the countenance.

Treatment

In this complaint V.S in the Arm is not so serviceable as in Hemoptoe from the Lungs for this depends upon a local Plethora. The body sd. be kept cool and soluble the posture of the Body should be favorable. Nitre Tinct: Rosar:; in large & frequent doses answer very well and when pain attends — Opiates are very proper. If the Hemorrhage is very violent — cold liquors,

as cold Water, Vinegar and Water – snow &c sh.d be applied. — Internal remedies are less serviceable in this complaint than we might imagine, but in some cases the Sacc: Saturni with Opium have given surprizing relief; the Pulv: Stypt: is of service as are also Alum with Bol: Armenic.

There is a certain sympathy between the Uterus and the Stomach; thence it is that Styptics applied to the Stomach check discharges from the Uterus. — Bark with Tinct: Japon:, – a Decoct: Cort: & Fol: Aurant: has cured many.

Gentle exercise sh.d be used in the intervals of ye Periods, but that which is violent carefully avoided. Chalybeate Waters – Cold Bathing &c have often relieved, when used in the intervals.

When a fever has attended small doses of the Vitr: Ant: Cerat: has been used with advantage; when joined with an Opiate it promotes perspiration & is good. — Repeated Vomiting often checks this discharge.

Vide Lect: on Hemorrhage in general.—

Fluor Albus

This is a copious & free discharge of serous white mucous from the Vagina, not contagious.

Those of a lax habit, & those who have suffer'd much by Uterine Hemorrhages & abortions are most subject to it; —'tis generally interrupted during the Menses; —'tis as often from the Uterus as it is from the Vagina; the quantity & colour often varies; — the more acrid — thin — and offensive the discharge, the more obstinate the cure; —'tis generally mild at first but becomes acrid by degrees. — This Disease tho' local — produces costiveness, Flatulence, Cholic, Indigestion, violent Head-achs & Chlorosis. Symptoms.

As this discharge is greater the Menses are less & seems to become a morbid substitute.

When this discharge is very copious and the Menses are obstructed — don't check it too suddenly, as it may produce the worst consequences. — The consequence of excessive discharge is great debility and injury of the Digestive powers, Anasarca &c. It often imitates a Gonorrhea and is difficultly distinguished from it, except that a Gonorrhea is not interrupted by the Menses and the

discharge is of a different kind.

It is often present in Pregnancy;— there is often at this time evident inflammation, Suppur: &c of the Labiae, swelling and pain in the inguinal Glands &c, these have proceeded from absorption of the matter of a fluor Albus; and have sometimes been occasioned by pregnancy & have suddenly gone off upon delivery. When the fluor albus is very acrid and fetid in the advanced periods of life, it often occasions a disease of the Uterus as Cancer &c — in which the pain in the lower part of the back is often excruciating, there is a wearing Hectic, a fetid discharge which for the time relieves the pain and so alternately; the external hardness or a finger introduced into the Vagina will discover this Disease: Opiates are the only remedies to smooth the avenues of Death.

The Cure of ye Fluor Albus

It is always more difficult to strengthen one organ than the whole habit, & easier to strengthen with general strengtheners in general weakness, than to help a topical weakness. — Though you strengthen the whole body in this disease, yet unless you use local applications — you will not cure; 'tis a hard disorder to treat: It is not immediately dangerous,

but by continuing it weakens the whole body; — if it is recent it may be cured. — I have found the best relief from local applications; tho' I have often used the best general tonics as Bark &c, yet they have ever fail'd. — Injecting or washing the parts with cold water, sometimes increases — but often cures the Disease: — Washing with Red-Wine, Brandy & Water &c is very serviceable: — In effect an injection of ℥iiij of Brandy with ʒ.j of corros: sublim: mix't and a little diluted; — then this there is not a more powerful and certain remedy.

Brandy used so as to irritate these torpid and diseased parts will often remove a fluor Albus. — A Decoction of Bark is a very good topical application & better than either Vitr: alb: or Goulards preparation; but above all — cold water is excellent. — I have used the Tinct: of the Gu: sub: internally with advantage, but local applications & general tonics must be long continued.

When it proceeds from Cancer &c — the Cause must be removed before we expect a Cure.

Common Alum — when joined with some resinous Terebinthinate substances as Tereb: Venet: — Gum Oliban: Bals: Copaivi &c — have occasionally relieved, but local applications are the most

to be depended on.

The Body should be kept lax by Rhubarb or the Aloetic purgatives.

If the Uterus has a tendency to become cancerous, the use of ye Cicuta becomes adviseable as recommended by Dr. Butter of Dublin & confirmed by Dr. Fothergill.

Lect: 40th

Diseases of Children

We shall first point out what the economy of Children is — that subjects them to particular Diseases. — First their growth is most rapid as they are the nigher their beginning as in Utero &c during which time respiration &c is at rest. — Another circumstance is the amazing softness, of their parts; — the Epidermis is remarkably soft & tender; — the Muscles can scarcely support the head; the Bones are very soft; — the head is very large in proportion to the other parts, it bears the proportion of 1 to 3, whereas in Adults tis only 1 to 8. — Their Vessels are much more numerous and much larger in proportion. — The power of ye Heart is greater, and hence there is more Animal heat. — The glandular system is larger, as the liver, Spleen, Pancreas &c, for

they nearly fill the whole cavity of ye Abdomen in the infant state. — Upon being born – the Mammæ contain Milk: — The Glands are greater & there is a greater secretion from the nose, Trachea, Stomach & Intestines than ever after. — The quantity of Meconium often hinders the digestion &c. — And there is another circumstance peculiar to Children, & that is — that all their secretions are very mild; as those of the Liver, Kidneys &c. Another circumstance is – that they are remarkably irritable; – their nerves are much larger in proportion, than in the adult state; & from hence we see what diseases they are most subject to; – for this reason it is that Children are the best subjects to demonstrate the nerves and Blood-vessels upon. — They have a greater degree of laxity & more fluid, and hence a greater tendency to plethora & serous discharges: — as they are guided by appetite alone, they take in more food than they can properly digest, — & hence are subject to Vomiting, Purging & many other diseases.

As the most robust constitutions are hurt by sudden changes, – we must not wonder that children suffer so much soon after they are born, when the change is much greater than ~~they~~

wer after undergo; for the respiration now begins; the foramen ovale is shut, & the whole circulation is throu thro' the Lungs. — I now consider their first Diseases; Diseases to which Brutes are not subject; — their method of confining their young to milk alone is a good example for us to imitate, then we might live as free from Diseases as they.

After a child is born, its first disposition is to sleep, & if indulged for 10 or 12 hours, it will do them more good than food.

Upon their first being born to wash them with Spts as is customary – is very wrong, as it must harden the Skin & hinder perspiration; – warm milk and water is the best to cleanse them with; – soon after – by the motion of their lips they shew an inclination to suck, the first milk of ye mother shd now be given them; 'tis the most natural & properest food, and shd be ~~given them~~ contind; it is also the best remedy to remove the viscid black Meconium – which by stagnating would become acid; – The Milk of ye Mother – used early – is ye best Purge, but if that fails – we may use a little of the Syr. Violar. with a little Rhubarb, or the Ol: & Syr. —

The causes of the Diseases of Children appear to me to be two; – 1st in their taking too much food,

and 2nd} , feeding upon other things than the Mothers milk; — 'tis barbarous to follow any other method than what nature has directed; not a particle of any other food sh.d be used but what the Mothers Breasts afford; — if ye mother is neither pregnant, nor has her Menses, it is by much the most wholesome Diet. — Were these circumstances attended to, there would be fewer disorders, & if in this particular we followed the Brutes we sh.d be as healthy as they.

The Jaundice or Gomas — as it is called is a real Jaundice. — They are yellow and have a red Eruption, that often attends this complaint even in adults: Whether this be from their great change of Life, or from the mildness of the Bile that is obstructed in its passage to the Duodenum, the best remedies for it are gentle Eccoproticks, as two or three grains of Jalap &c. — Rhubarb & Magnesia will sometimes answer, but the Stimulus of Jalap is much better.

The Medicines of Children sh.d be neither bulky nor compounded. — There is another & more alarming complaint called

The Thrush

In adults this Disorder is called Aphthea, is

comes on when they are about three weeks old and appears in small white spots upon the tongue, lips & angle of the mouth; they spread and run together, a white thick covering reaches thro' the whole intestinal canal— occasioning pain &c in the intestines.

The more distinct they appear the better & the more confluent the worse. — The Child wastes, is not nourished, and is very restless and cannot suck nor swallow from the pain.

I have oftener met with this Disease among those brot. up by hand — than among those who have sucked; sometimes the only cure is putting it to the Breast. The passions of ye nurse by changing the secretions of the Milk may hurt the Child; such nurses as are passionate are not good; hence chang. the nurse is often necessary.

Cure

Consists in lenient & topical applications, —keeping the parts clean & seperating the sloughs by Decoct: Pector: — Mucil: Sem: Cyd: ; with Aq: Rosar: &c — with a few grains of Borax avoiding all acid gargles; — if you keep the parts clean — nature will seperate the sloughs.

Internal remedies are small doses of Rhei with absorbents to prevent much purging

and to correct to the acidity, which are the best: one or two grains of Calomel with Magnesia are very good.

They often have griping & pain in the Abdomen to a great degree; therefore external Fotus, Clysters, with small doses of Rhei are proper. — Vomiting wth Tart: Emet: in a violent Diarrhea — by opening the skin — is of great use.

Whenever there is retching — Tart: Emet: well diluted in proper doses — is the best vomit. — Their very irritable state subjects them to Convulsions &c of ye head, Eyes, Face &c in which case — Vomit — with Tart: Emet: then apply a Blister between the shoulders to prevent a derivation upon the head. — If there is a cough & difficulty of Breathing the oxym: scillit: in small doses, using the pediluvium & attending to Regimen, confining them wholly to the mothers Milk, become necessary. — I have seen the Spt. Ce. pae gtt j vel ij in a little Water do good; likewise Ol: Anisi gtt j divided into three or four doses.

Purging to children who are teething & under other complaints is of service & shd not be too suddenly checked.

Much depends upon loose cloaths and

allowing them proper exercise; above all things do not let them walk early as it induces Ricketts & crooks the Bones; their own little movements upon the Carpet &c are much better than by the Arm or any other method of moving them.

Cold-Bathing for young Children is serviceable, but we shd. begin with by degrees, tempering the Water till they can bear it cold, for to take them at once out of a warm bed & plunge them into cold Water is wrong and might induce a shivering and coldness for the whole remaining Day.

A prevailing acidity has been strongly urged as a cause of their disorders by Dr. Harris, who is the best writer upon their Diseases.

Acidities in the Primæ Viæ

We shall now consider the disorders of Children that depend on acidity.

The fluids in the Stomach & bowels of Children are so little of an animal nature, that they are unable to resist that Vegetable fermentation, — the consequence of their Diet — which produces acidity. — When there is a load of acid upon their Stomach — the Milk often coagulates & is vomited up; — the stools are frequent & green; & they discover great

signs of griping pain &c in the Bowels & often hence an obstinate Diarrhea :— if their Diet consisted of Milk alone these symptoms would be less common; there are great errors committed in giving children much food at a time, & not allowing them, which, occasions acidity.

Acidity in the primæ viæ produces anxiety Restlessness, Convulsions, Diarrhea, dry Cough, Startings in Sleep & daily wasting; how are these complaints to be removed? —

Cure 1st By a change of Food; — as, if brought up by hand — then get a nurse; — if by a nurse, & she has her Menses and becomes pregnant or if she is passionate & uses a bad regimen, — change her; — if the child is already weaned, let the Regimen be less accessant; some children after they are a year old will use weak broths with greater advantage than every thing else. — Emetics — Rhubarb — & absorbents as the Calcined Magnesia &c are the best remedies: if the Diarrhea is great — then the Pulv: Chel: Cancr: added to the Rhubarb is better, — or Gascoin's powder.

I have seen where there was great tendency to flatulency, acidity and great pain

– the Ol: Anisi given in a few drops with Sugar to great advantage. – If the acidity is owing to weakness of the Stomach – will give way to a weak Lime Water. Children are very subject to serous discharges & Eruptions particularly in glandular parts; as behind the Ears, in the Head, Lips and other parts; – when on the head are called the Milk-scab; – they are the salutary efforts of nature, & we shd. be cautious not to check these Evacuations by the application of externals; as convulsions & even the Hydrocephalus have been the consequence: – they point out prevailing laxity, acrimony & humidity; in proportion as there is more of these eruptions, the Stomach is more relieved: The only external applications shd. be milk and Water to wash & keep the parts clean with: internally, Purges of Rhubarb, to which, if Plethoric – a little Calomel may be added, are necessary to carry off the Disorder by the Intestines. –

Small Doses of Antimonials, as the Æthiops Antimon: – which is a much better Preparation than the Æthiops min: – it opens the pores and helps to throw acrid matter off from ye skin.

Whenever this laxity tends to insp.

-tions - use the Bark to increase the powers of the Body & enable them to throw off the Disease.

If there is a disposition to deposit the matter upon the Eye ~~mouth~~ an issue will drain off the accumulated matter.

The occasional use of the Warm-Bath, in scabby eruptions which are diffused over the Body and block up the pores, - to open the pores and set the secretions at liberty - I know nothing better.

We often see eruptions in scrophulous habits from laxity, from the system not being able to throw off the scrophulous matter; - and therefore the use of the Bark, Sea-bathing &c are the best remedies: if the Regimen before was of the Vegetable kind, I would change that Regimen for a light Animal one.

Tinea, or Scald-Head

In this Disorder, softening the scabs with the Ungt: Alb: Camph: or common Tar, or with them mixt - will heal them at the same time. — I have used the Ol: Tart: p Deliq: diluted with advantage, to soften & suppurate the scabs; the Hep: Sulphuris is used upon the same principle. —

Of Dentition

This is a process from which no other animal suffers but the human: And there are more of these last die in infancy than of any other animal, and most of these from our bad conduct in bringing them up.

Children begin their teething abt. the 6th or 7th month, in weak children it is later, & from hence they continue it till about three years old: Many of their Diseases may be referred to this Head. — This is a work of nature and shd. not be disturbed. — The Child becomes hot, restless, & is often convulsed during sleep, and wakes as if frightened & is not refreshed; — the tongue is white and the hands are often in the mouth; the Gums are elevated & inflamed & the Saliva flows very freely; &c. — The Bowels are either extremely costive or lax, there is a tendency to Vomiting, Diarrhea, Acidity, Convulsions, Epilepsies &c, these, with many other disorders may be produced by Teething: it is a lacerating process in a sensible part; how are we to give assistance? —

The principle means – is relieving

the inflammation & irritation upon the Gums: this is best done by scarrifying them, not to disengage the Teeth but to unload the Vessels, & hence deriving the Blood to the neighbouring parts; — if the Tooth is far advanced — you may thus set it free, but emptyg the Vessels of ye Gums is of ye most importance; — indulging them with moderate pressure is proper; Coral is too hard, a crust of Bread or Stick Liquorice is much better. — The Body shd be kept open; — I had rather see the child have 7 or 8 stools in a day, than only one stool; — if ye purging is too violent, moderate it. — If there is a tendency to convulsions about the head, then Blisters and the Pediluvium are the principal means of relief. — I have not seen much advantage in these early periods of Life from the use of Opiates; Blisters are in this Disorder more powerful antispasmodics; — sometimes children can't teeth — without an open Blister.

If there is sickness — Vomit it — with a solution of Tart: Emet.

Lect: 41st

of Worms

What Diseases arise from ye presence of Worms?

Worms are not peculiar only to Children. — There are three kinds of Worms, the round, the Ascarides, and the Broad pointed worm; the round are like the earth-worm, but of a greater length, & are mostly lodged in the Stomach and small intestines; — the Ascarides are mostly lodged in the Rectum occasioning pain & irritation, they are white & like little bits of thread. — The broad Tape worm is often of a very great length consisting of many joints; — it sometimes comes away by pieces; — it occasions the most irregular symptoms, and is the most difficultly treated of any.

Worms are rather the consequence than the cause of Diseases; — imperfect digestion and insolible Menses promote the generation of worms, and worms are often the consequence of these Diseases. When the Habit is diseased worms are observed to come away. — Their symptoms are Hectic, Flushings &c; — there is sickness, nausea and Vomiting in the morning, a distended abdomen & foetid breath, and the Child is subject to faintings:

there is a tendency to acidity, as irregular appetite – sometimes ~~then~~ great and then gone; sometimes pale and then flushed; when the flushing is on one side then you may depend on it to be owing to a Disease of the Intestines and not the Lungs; the Children are also subject to frequent Chills, have also a quick Pulse, they are gradually emaciated, and have an irregular intermitting Fever; sometimes they have a Vertigo, Epilepsy, Convulsions & I have seen Cases wherein the patient have lost his Voice from Worms; – in one of these Cases – Calomel & Tin carried of three ~~Cases~~ Worms and then the Voice returned. –

Worm Fever –

This is an irregular Fever and only met with in Children, & in them often it arises from foul Bowels and always remits. – The pulse are very quick, the Skin is hot, and there is a sweating upon the Face while the hands are dry, the Abdomen is distended & there is a flushing upon the Cheeks, and then the other alternately; there is a pain in the head; the tongue is very White, and the farther back we look the Whiter we find

it; there are Excoriations and Eruptions about the Lips, their Urine is White and of a Wheyish Colour, and it deposits a quantity of fibrous glutinous ~~substance~~ Sediment; there is frequently a difficulty of Breathing, frequent inclination to Stool tho' but little is discharged and with Flatulence & Flatous; there is a fœtid hot breath; and if they are improperly treated as by Cordials &c from supposing the Disorder putrid, this heating regimen will throw out White miliary Eruptions without affording any relief. -

The Cure — consists in attending to the state of the Bowels: — A little Jalap and Calomel, will carry off the Mucous Excrement, in incredible quantities and relieve every symptom: All the other whole Class of Febrifuges are not to be trusted in this Disease. — The Purge sh.d be repeated and the Diarrhea kept up & every symptom will give way. — The Stools have a particular morbid appearance as that of Fibrous 'tis the Mucus of the Intestines and from its appearance is by women &c taken for Worms very often. — There are two kinds of Purges proper in this Disease, the one dissolves the matter and the

other carries it off; the above brisk Cathartics will answer these intentions the best. - Magnesia, Rhubarb &c are too mild. - The Pulv: Basil: and the other Drastic Purges are by much the most useful in these complaints and what alone all the famous Worm-Doctors - as they are called use with success. -

Sometimes the Worms produce peculiar symptoms of their own: the round-worm is most frequent in Children; the Ascarides in Adults; - the round produce more commonly the flushing, Itching upon the nose, Night-sweats - starting in ye Sleep, Convulsions, thirst, turbid Urine &c, resembling an intermitting Fever: their seat is in the Stomach & small intestines, for when they get into the large Intestines they are speedily discharged; they sometimes come up by the mouth of themselves.

The Symptoms of ye Ascarides - are mostly upon the Rectum, as Tenesmus and Itching Pain; there are Mucus discharges with vast numbers of these Worms: the symptoms are like those of the Piles. - The internal coat of the Intestine I have sometimes known come away. -

The Taenia are often of an amazing length and have their own symptoms as

lassitude and languor after eating, Pain and weight about the Umbilical Region and the Loins; the patient has a voraceous appetite and often has violent pain before he eats.

Upon the Cure of Worms —

In the Cure of this Disorder there are two indications; the first to promote their expulsion, and the other to evacuate the insoluble glutinous matter in which they lodge & hatch; — we are then to endeavour to restore the tone of ye Intestines to prevent their generating in future. — 1st How are we to expel them? it has been a received opinion that there is an Antidote for worms; — and to discover which, — many things have been tried, as the Indian Pink in Carolina. — Cabbage-tree Stalk (which is a Purgative) from Jamaica; but I know of no Vermifuge independant of its purging briskly: I am convinced that their expulsion depends more upon evacuating them poisoning them. — If there is any Vermifuge it must be in Bitters, & this is agreed upon in all Countries: the Semen Santonicum is one of the best; — for worms we find always avoid the soil where Bitters grow.

Worms are not always the

Cause of the Disease in which they are discharg'd, as in the putrid fever &c from the disagreeable state of the body they come away.

Worm Fevers arise from a foul state of ye Intestines & are cured by purging; the brisker the purge the more serviceable will it be & will remove more of the sluggish mucus. — The Action of the Intestines seems necessary towards the expulsion of worms & this is promoted by purging remedies; — oily Purges, Calomel c. Al Jalap, Pulv: Basilic., Scammony, Gamboge &c are best.

— The famous worm remedy, the Author of which is in a fair way to make his fortune, acts only by procuring 8 or 10 Stools: — I dare say any person might amass a fortune soon — by using ye Pulv. Basilicus (which consists as follows ℞ Calom: ppt. P: Scamm: Crem: Tart: Calx Ant: Al: āā gr v M — exhibend pro re natâ) as a Vermifuge, if he was willing to sacrifice his Reputation, for whatever has the effect of a drastic purge will relieve symptoms from Worms. — Whenever a worm is discharged, we are too apt to give credit to the last remedy that was used. — If there are any poisons, with regard to worms, they are in the Class of Metallics, of which Mercury may be said

take the chief. — Calomel is the most powerful expeller of both ~~kinds~~ Worms & Mucus: upon this principle the corrosive sublimate, with the Crude Sal. Ammoniac made into Pills — has been greatly recommended, as it is of a slow solubility and by that means its action is confined to the Stomach alone which is not the case when given in a fluid form; — there is a paper in the Medical Essays upon this composition, wherein it is accounted a certain cure for the tape-worm.

Iron, Tin and Antimony are recommended for worms. — Iron, I believe acts only as a preventative, by restoring the Strength, after purging has been used Chalybeates &c are proper to strengthen. — Iron filings are better than the Pulv: Stanni of the Shops as being more soluble. — I have reason to believe from some facts that the Tin is a powerful remedy in the Tape Worm; tis best to follow its use with Purges; it may be given in substance or in Cons: Absinth: I have known a person take ℥iss in 24 hours; I give it two days and then a brisk Cathartic, by which means you carry off much of ye Mucus and many worms; there have been some inconveniences from the Tin when purges have not been used after it to carry it off. —

The Sulphureous remedies and fœtid Waters have a good effect in the cure of worms, they are mostly purgative

If Antimony has any power it is best as a Purgative & is best when united with a Purge: hence the Pulv: Basilicus is a powder that has been universally recommended, as one of ye best of those kind of Remedies. — The Tænia and round Worms yield to the same treatment; but the Ascarides require a particular treatment of their own; — as they are chiefly lodged in ye Rectum, throwing up Oil by Clysters has a good effect, Assafœtida, Bitters, an Infusion of Tobacco or Wormwood the same way are very useful, after the use of which a strong Purgative sh.d be given. — Lime-Water is a dissolver of ye tenacious Phlegm & has given great relief in Worm Cases.

These Children sh.d be well exercised; friction of ye Abdomen, proper Diet, the use of tonics &c, will generally relieve; Epilepsies, St. Vitus's Dance &c are often depending on disorders of ye Primæ Viæ in Children and are relieved by Worm Purges: — and the Warm Bath does great good in restoring the Strength.

Ricketts

When the Bones are soft, thick and incurvated, the Disorder may be called the Ricketts—

It appears chiefly about the Joints often in the Ribs, 'tis seldom before the 6th Month, or appears after the 3. year, I have very seldom met with it beginning at the 5th Year; —'tis more frequent in large cities in damp low situations — under a full gross diet — and little Exercise.

This Disorder is more frequent now adays than formerly from our departing more from the Road of Nature & bringing up more children by ye hand &c. — If the Child becomes pale, the Glands become soft and enlarged — the Belly swells and is hard and there are appearances of the Mesentery's being obstructed; these symptoms shew the Disease to be the Ricketts. — The Bones are next affected, the Child becomes dull & lazy; it falls away in its flesh, and in the conformation of ye parts; the Bones about the Joints particularly the wrists swell and are soft; the parts that support the head are wasted, as is the habit under a consuming hectic; the Chest becomes pointed at

the Sternum and the sides flat; the Cartilages ~~rise~~ enlarge and there are risings like nodes; the Sutures keep open if not closed, and if closed open again; — The Head is enlarged & flatted at the fore-head; Lymph is collected between the Integuments and Cerebrum; in this situation they are longer shedding their Teeth; the Appetite is impaired; they are troubled with Acidity, Vomitings, & often have a wasting Diarrhea; — they become Asthmatic, have a Cough, are hectic and at length die in a Fever and colliquative sweats: It is often constitutional & is an hereditary Disease & difficult of cure; tis derived from weak parents, and is often brought on by Luxury. — A Disease of this kind has been met with in Adults; — the Bones are soft; — Hectic Fevers, Dropsy, Diarrhea & colliquative ~~sweats~~ Evacuations are produced by the Ricketts —

Cure

There are three indications in the Cure of this Disease, but the misfortune of Physic is that is easier to lay down what the indications are than to fulfill them. —

These Essays were all published before 1745. →

W.W.F.

1st In the diminishing the moisture with which the whole body abounds; 2nd the Primæ Viæ is to be strengthened; 3rd restoring the form to the distorted parts; but this is a mechanical piece of business, & upon which there has been an ingenious paper published in the Edinb= Medical Essays by Dr Monro who mentions all the cautions and circumstances that sh.d be attended to in the application of Instr.ts —

— Same attention sh.d be paid to the cleansing the Bowels; for this purpose Rhubarb & Calomel are the best, or the Pulv: Basilicus.

The Bark & Chalybeate Waters should be freely used, with Cold-bathing & friction &c immediately after comeing out the Cold-bath to invite back the heat that was expelled by the Shock of the Cold-bath, as the Stimulus of the Salt will preserve the circulation.

The Diet sh.d be mostly Milk as that is the most nutritious & is the best for the Hectic &c.

Jellies &c tho' people are much prejudiced in favor of them — are not so proper, as they are not so soluble in their weak digestive organs — A good country air, Sea-

bathing &c are the best methods &c.

I have seen instances where the repeated use of Vomits have been of service in rickety complaints.

Lect: 42

Hydrocephalus

This becomes daily a more frequent Disease, it often and easily deceives our Prognostic.

If the Water is between the Integuments & Bone, it may be felt, as in the external Hydrocephalus; but in the internal – the Water is lodged in the Ventricles of the Brain; – tis often present without having any external appearance, producing Paralysis &c. This Disease is distinguished into three Stages.

In the first stage – the Child before very active – becomes very dull and heavy, looses his Spirits & appetite, and has an irregular Fever: – These symptoms are like those from Worms

2d The Pulse are remarkably quick as 120 in a minute and are very weak; the tongue is white, & the stools are very slimy & have a shining oily appearance; – there is a flushing and alternate paleness of ye countenance; but a

fixed pain in the forehead: is the most distinguishing symptom, the hand is always upon the part and the patient cries out; — this disorder arises in the head, and the Stomach & bowels suffer by sympathy as Vomiting, Griping &c; to these complaints there is a degree of strabismus & enlargement of the Pupil

3 — there is great heat, Restlessness, Stupor, and all the symptoms of an oppressed Brain; — awhile after — the pulse becomes something slower, but the skin becomes hotter, & this is another distinguishing symptom; (this circumstance proves that the heat of ye body does not depend altogether on the quickness of ye Pulse) they often awake suddenly — frightened, & if they have worms — they come away, whence this complaint was formerly taken for a Worm Fever till dissections & frequent failures in relieving proved the Contrary; the patient sees objects double, the breathing is irregular & foetid, the Urine is retained, from an injured or oppressed Brain — which is a common symptom; their Pulse becomes again quicker, the Patient becomes comatose, the Eye-lids Paralytic, there are greater Startings, Deglutition is

impeded & the patient dies convulsed. A pain along the neck and Spinal marrow is common.

This Disorder was first described by Dr Whytt in his treatise upon nervous Diseases, this descrip-tion is the best.

Upon Dissection, the seat of the Disease appears to be in the Ventricles of the Brain; they are dropsical & contain ℥iv of Water.

This Disease is very different at different times, as it often intermitts & the patient if seen only at one part of the Day may perhaps appear very well, though soon after he will be very bad: — I am not acquainted with any certain remedies for it: — I point it out thus particularly to you to induce to be attentive to its progress & to enable you to form the bad Prognosis the Disease deserves. — It is an hereditary complaint & is most commonly met with in those who have been subject to serous discharges from their heads & which have been imprudently repelled. — I have known all the Children in a family to be swept off with this complaint.

It will be best prevented when we suspect a disposition to it, — by applying a Blister to ye head as soon as the Child is born & keeping it open. —

It generally appears before ye Child is seven years old; but sometimes it is to be met with in adults. — The most lively Children are the most subject to it, whence it has been supposed to proceed from a concussion of ye Brain, — from their great activity — having ruptured a Lymphatic.

Cure

The best remedy is an open Blister; occasional drastic purges to promote absorption are proper; — if Stupor &c. &c. come on I would advise the use of Emetics, to endeavour to procure an absorption. — I would likewise try the effects of powerful Sternutatories, both to procure a discharge and rouse the Lymphatics to absorption; — but I fear we have no method at present by which we can give much relief.

The Dr. mentd. a family where nine died of the Hydrocephalus; — he believes it to be hereditary; it may proceed from a ruptured Lymphatic.

Hooping Cough

This is an Epidemic Convulsive Disease, chiefly affecting the Bronchial System; 'tis accompd. with a peculiar Voice resembling the crowing of

a Cock; —the Child has violent paroxysms of coughing, and expectorates but little, but the Violence of ye cough often occasions Vomiting; —'tis sometimes—if not always accompanied with a remitting fever.— Children are more subject to it, and have it but once in their lives. — It depends on some latent properties in the Air, and is not communicable by contact; —herein it differs from the small-Pox, but like the Measles—is communicable by the Air; 'tis from some hidden state of the Air, therefore before you can any way expect a Cure, you must move ye patient from the place in which he is taken; for Diseases of this kind are best remedied by such changes; 'tis not so much infectious as contagious.

The most weakly suffer the most from this complaint.

Hemorrhages from the Eyes, nose &c are often brought on by the violence of coughing;— the Spittle is often tinged with Blood; —the pulse are quick and there is a tendency to Hectic. — After the Disease is over the consequences are much more to be dreaded than the Paroxysms. —

Croup is a Disease confined to low damp

situations; tis an inflam.n of the Trachea; there is a peculiar shrill voice resembling the crowing of a Cock, — a difficulty of breathing, & an inflam.y membrane upon the Trachea. —

Cure of the Hooping Cough.

We are first to remove the Child from the air in which it is attacked; — if in the Country remove it to Town, & reverse. — As a Fever attends it we sh.d use small doses of the Tart: Emetic well diluted, so as to occasion a nausea & at times a puking. — The Vin: Ant: has been used for the same purpose, but does not ans.r so well. — V.S. is sometimes proper in this Complaint, but Children support this Evacuation but poorly and are much weakened by it. — The Body sh.d be kept soluble by Rhubarb & Calomel & other gentle eccoprotics.

All we can do is to palliate the symptoms; many remedies have been recommended; if there is great Dyspnoea, a Blister should be applied between the Shoulders & kept open; — the Pediluvium sh.d be used to abate the Fever and promote a diaphoresis. — If the Fever intermits, we sh.d use the Bark freely; as the Cough is of the Spasmodic kind & not of the inflammy — it

will not be increased by the Bark, but relieved.

Cantharides with the Elix. Paregoric & Bark have been supposed a specific Remedy, but I fear it is not to be depended on. — I have seen small doses of Dovers Powder & of Ipecacuanha given to advantage. Bark, exchange of air, a proper Regimen, Milk Diet, Issues to divert from the Lungs, riding on Horse-back, Country air — will often Cure, & prevent Consumption. The Primæ Viæ sh^d be cleansed, & a proper Regimen properly attended to. —

The Ext: Cicutæ as p^r Dr Nutter of Derby in the quant^y of four or five grains in Mist: Salina he says is a certain specific; — as I know the Gent: & he is a good Practitioner & I would advise you to try it. — I have known the Castor & other Antispasmodics used with temporary advantage; but this Disorder will have its course, & all we can do is to palliate the symptoms. —

Scrophulous Complaints

This is a Disease not easily defined the symptoms are so very various. The Conglobate Glands are enlarged

without Inflammation &c; — 'tis in different parts of the Body, but mostly the neck, perhaps from more Bloods going to the head in Children than ~~to~~ any other part; but this Disease is not confined to the Glands alone, but the Epyphisis of the Bones are likewise affected and enlarged; the Pupil of the Eye is enlarged and does not readily contract upon the application of light; — there is the best of countenances in this Complaint, the Skin is fine & delicate, the lips and nose are thickened the Countenance is sanguineous, & scrophulous Children are the most acute.

The Cause is difficultly assigned, 'tis hereditary, that is the irritable habit is communicated; 'tis most, — 'tis most common betwixt the Years of 3 & 11 in Girls, & it sometimes does not appear till the Menses are obstructed. — Sometimes it appears under Pregnancy & goes off upon delivery; 'tis a disorder easier prevented than cured. — If it falls upon the Eye it occasions a Chronic Opthalmia; if upon the mesentery — a Dropsy, & upon the Lungs, a Consumption; — hence Children who are subject to scrophulous complaints when Young — are subject to that species of consumption from

Tubercles in the Lungs when they arrive at the Age of Puberty. This Disorder is very moveable as from the Throat to the Lungs &c, the Conglobate Glands are all apt to be affected and enlarged from Absorption, even when there is no scrophula in the Habit, as the Glands of the Neck are swelled from the Absorption of Cantharides, from Blisters applied to the Ears &c, or from the serous matter repelled from Eruptions; but these swellings may degenerate into a Scrophula.

Acids are not the Cause of this Disorder — This Tumours suppurate & heal but badly. — The Bones with the whole habit are often affected. — Its progress stops in advanced age. — In the Spring season as April and May scrophulous complaints most commonly suppurate, & hence this is the best season for attempting a Cure.

The Luxury of great Tables is more commonly the Cause than the Vegetable Diet of Country children, which many blame; and there are more scrophulous complaints among the Rich than the Poor

Cure

Advancing in Life helps, but sometimes it continues thro Life. — Dr. Russell is the best writer upon this and other Glandular

Diseases; he had great opportunities of knowing their nature; & if this Disease is accompanied with any particular ~~degree~~ of acrimony as Venereal &c, it will be best to remove that acrimony.

Many deobstruents have been tried to dissolve this cheesy, hard matter; burnt sponge, which is an alkaline Salt has been recommended, & is called Æthiops Vegitabilis — it acts as a solvent, is deobstruent & corrects acidity ——

A more rational Practice is small deobstruent laxatives, as Sea-Water and to cleanse the Glands. — The neutral Salts introduced into the habit are good. — Sea-bathing as a strong thinner — serviceable. — Where the Bones are soft, with swelling of the Scrophulous kind, — we have found great advantage from the use of the Bark. — In scrophulous Opthalmias, Sea-bathing must be continued for a long time thro' both summer & Winter. — Harrogate Waters &c have helped the healing of ulcerated scrophulous Glands; and I would recommend sulphureous Lotions; Sulph.s Waters, — Lime Waters are serviceable and better than Mercury.

A good air with Sea-bathing & using the Bark freely are the best means of giving relief.

None of these books are later than 1770
1937 W.W.F

Vervain being about the neck has been recommended as a Specific for this Disease. — And Calomel joined with Cicutae; or the Argent: Viv: rubbed down with Cicutae.

Books recommended by Dr. Wm. Saunder

Hamminus Phisiology, as the best and most accurate on the subject, chiefly borrowed from Boerhaave and Haller.

Haller's Primae Lineae is an elegant Work and abounds with more Anatomical Observations than any other Author. —

Dr. Whytt's Physiology and all his other Works. — The Dr. also recommends those of Harvey; Dr. Keels Tentamina, Sanctorius's Aphorisms, Bellini on Fevers, — Sympson on the Womb will only tend to puzzle. —

The most compleat Physiological Book is Van Swieten's comments; those observations alone, which he delivers on his own Authority are the best, for he was a very honest — tho' a very credulous Man.

— Junckers Pract. Medicine is a very good Work —

Dr. Sydenham the best practical writer extant, has given the best description of the regular Gout of any Author whatever; — He perhaps went as far in the Cool Regimen in the Small Pox as any man ever did. — He was too free in the use of ye Lancet & Purges in Putrid Diseases. —

Ramazini — on the Diseases of Tradesmen — is a very good Book ——

Bellini on the Diseases of the Head — is a judicious compilation — with some good observations of his own. — Floyer on the Asthma. — Astruc on ye Venereal Disease — his descriptions are accurate. — Harris on the Diseases; — he thinks all their Diseases arise from acidity, and accordingly prescribes Rhubarb, Testacea &c.

Huxham's Works deserve to be in the hands of every practitioner; his description of Diseases is accurate & method of cure just. Cleghorn on Diseases of Warm Climates — proper for all those who travel.

Sr. John Pringle's Works are wrote in a masterly manner; — he has given us the best account of the Dysentery. —

Whytt on nervous Diseases.

Dr. Lind on the Scurvy and on the Diseases of Warm Climates, — is an excellent work, abounding only with observations, unadorned with theory. Monro on the Dropsy, is the best on that subject. Tissott's advice to the people shd. be read, the practice is simple and acct. of Diseases accurate. — Dr. Malston — on the M.M. shd. be consulted, he is so full that we need hardly be in the possession of any other. — Macquier's Chymistry is the best on that subject, Linnæi on Botany. — A Treatise on Putrid Fevers of Warm Climates by Dr. Monro - Physician to St. George's Hospital. —

Finis.

Miscellaneous Observations

Mr. Else supposes the Urine to be kept in the Bladder not by the assistance of the Sphincters of the Bladder as they are called, for there appears to be no Muscles or them, but by the sides of ye Urethra falling together and thence preventing it from flowing: When we are making Urine in a full stream - we can suddenly stop it, this is owing to the levator Ani muscle acting, as some of its fibres are spread upon the Prostate Gland.

Dr. Saunders mentions an Anchylosis that was cured by the vapour of the Spirit: Minder: or the Volatile Alkali which had visited the Vaporific Bath.

Dr. Rotheram's method of Newcastle upon Tyne of administering fixt air - is as follows. - He takes a narrow mouthed Jug which holds at least 2 quarts and fills it about half full with Chalk and Water about the consistance of common White Wash & raising the patient in Bed - or setting him in a Chair if able - places the Jug under his head, and drops into it Ol: Vitriol: ʒss

at a time, stirring for a quarter of an hour untill it occasions a little gentle Irritation & Cough; this he repeats 10 or 12 times a day. — If the patient is too weak to be raised in Bed, he mixes and stirs it in an open Vessel, by the Bed-side till the agreeable smell of the Effluvia is sensibly felt throughout the whole room. — He looks upon this as a good Prophylactic to the nurses and attendants.

NB it ought to be applied early in Fevers

The Elements of a fibre are earth, Water & Mucilage, they constitute all the solid parts of the Body; they are perceived in Bones, Tendons, Ligaments & Muscles; if you take a Bone and Calcine it and afterwards put it into a mixture of oil and Water, it will recover its cohesive powers: Their original fibres are perceived more especially in the Bones of a Fœtus. — A Membrane is an original substance not made with fibres whose breadth is over proportioned to its length —

The Dr. thinks all the membranes of the Body are formed by means of pressure from the cellular substance; it is extremely loose in the parts of generation and between the

Muscles; it is delicate and tender between the Stomach and Intestines; it seems design'd as a soft medium for the Muscles to slide on, & fill up every part & beautify the whole; hence Women have a larger quantity than Men.— Hardened & thickened Bags in encysted tumours — are thickened cellular membrane.—

Tight lacing prevents inspiration and renders the intercostal muscles void of action— which produces Pulmonary consumption &c—

A Biliary Diarrhea is best relieved by Purgatives to evacuate the Bile as soon as secreted; & acids — to correct its Putrescency.

In Fevers there is generally a dull heavy pain in the back part of the Body, which will be best relieved by Blisters applied between the Scapula.

Symptomatical Vomitings in all Fevers are best checked by the Saline Draught given in the State of Effervescence, with a Solid Opiate at the same time — it answers better than the Tra Thebaic.

A Catarrh of the Bladder is attended wth

a great discharge of mucus along with the Urine, & the Prostate Gland seems to be much affected

If a person has taken the Vitriolic acid, Nitrous, or the corrosive sublimate; by giving a solution of alkaline Salt in Oil, it will unite with acid and form a neutral.

In Consumptive complaints where Butter cannot be procured good, Mr Shaw orders the following; — Sal. Tart ℈i to be dissolved in ℥ss of Water and added to a little milk when they are mixed together a table spoonful of ye Succ: Lim: is to be put in and the patient is to drink it immediately. —

This produces no effervescence, but rather an intestine motion in the Stomach and acts as the Bristol Water, which contains much fixt air. — This may be given several times in the Day if the patient is thirsty

Salep - is said to contain the greatest quantity of Vegetable nourishment under the smallest bulk; & from its restorative mucilaginous & demulcent Qualities —

deserves to be considered as a Medicinal Diet. – It obtunds the acrimony of the fluids and at the same time is easily assimulated into a mild & wholesome Chyle. – In Diarrheas and in the Dysentery it is highly serviceable, by sheathing the internal coat of the Intestines, by abating irritation and gently correcting putrefaction. – In the Symptomatical Fever which arises from the Absorption of Pus from Ulcers in the Lungs, from Wounds or from Amputation – Salep used plentifully is an excellent demulcent &c.

Rice – forms a considerable Article in the Table of Diet of almost every infirmary, but it is an improper Food for Hospitals Patients; it cannot be considered as a very nutritive kind of Food on account of its difficult solubility in the Stomach: Experience confirms the truth of this conclusion, for it is observed that the Negroes grow thin and are less able to work while the subsist on Rice.

In the secondary Fever of the Small Pox a Warm Bath prepared of a decoction of Chamomile Flowers and leaves, with a proper

quant.y of Butter-Milk added to it, produces the happiest effects; - it cleans the Skin from the putrid Sordes which cover it, softens the Pustles, opens the pores, promotes perspiration & proves highly refreshing to the Patient. -

In the early stages of the inflam.y sore throat there are generally little specks of adhering mucus upon the Tonsils &c; - when these appear - it is taken generally for the putrid sore throat & treated with Antiseptic Gargles, the Bark &c, when the specks are nothing more than adhering Mucus & may be washed off with a gargle. -

The Scald head, St. Vitus's Dance, the Inter=mittant Fever - have all been cured by the introduction of the Small Pox into the Habit when all other methods & means have failed.

If the Snidarian membrane of ye nose seems to be much coverd with the Small Pox 'tis a bad symptom (so as to block up the passage) the Patient is oblig'd to breath thro his mouth altog=ether which renders it dry & obstructs the flow of the Saliva &c

The Venereal Virus is not stimulating

enough to produce a Fever, but will be lurking in the Habit a considerable time before it makes its appearance

In a Chordee we ought not to have recourse to Mercury; but treat it as another inflam:n

Boild food is of easier digestion than roasted,

Two drams of any vegetable infused in Water, is equal to half a dram in powder.

All Resinous Purgatives sh:d be joined with some mucilaginous substance or Testaceous Powder to blunt their acrimony.

Eau-de Luce — is the Caust: Volat: Alkali & Ol: Succ: M —

NB The Lixivium ought to be given in Veal broth, or the mucilage of Linseed; then it may be taken in large quantities; if its Operation is too rough, that is to be guarded against by the free use of Opiates. — The Patients Diet ought to be vegetables & to abstain from Wines &c

Peripneumonies — have a way of terminating fatally — by effusing a considerable quantity

of Blood into their cellular cavity; upon exam.ⁿ the Lungs of a person who has died of an Inflam.ⁿ of the Lungs, their cells are filled with a quantity of effused coagulat. Blood. —

Inflam.ⁿ of the Joints seldom suppurates, but upon exam.ⁿ the Joints of persons who have died of the Rheumatism, we generally find a quantity of Gelatinous fluid effused into the adjacent parts;

Erysipelatous eruptions do not suppurate but terminate by effusing a thin watery matter upon the Skin. — Inflam.ⁿ of Erysipelas are most apt to Gangrene. — The Gangrene of a sore throat is the Gangrene of a Erysipelas

If the Delirium in Fever is owing to irritation — Blisters are improper, but on the contrary — if to debility, then Stimulants are adviseable, as Blisters Sinapisms &c. — If to Inflam.ⁿ then we must have recourse to Evacuations at the first and not to Anodynes. — If an Anodyne is administred in the Delirium of a Fever and it partially relieves it, and it again returns,

then the Opiate sd. be increased, and if that does not produce a sensible effect then the Patient generally dies.

The Dr. thinks the Arteries are endued with muscular motion in as great proportion as the Heart itself & propel the Blood independant of that organ.

In the Veins there is no muscular structure except in the large branches near the Heart.

x ult.

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